

*J. Miall*  
18 Bowyer St.

THE BAPTISM OF OUR LORD.

# NONCONFORMIST.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 890.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
{ STAMPED ..... 6d.

## BICENTENARY NONCONFORMIST MEMORIAL FUND.

At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE held NOVEMBER 10, the following Resolution was moved by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, seconded by the Rev. JOHN CORBIN, and unanimously adopted:—

"That this Committee, while receiving at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan the invaluable work entitled 'English Nonconformity,' which he has prepared at their request, avail themselves of this as a fitting opportunity to place on record, in strong though inadequate terms, an expression of their admiration of this book, and likewise their sense of the obligation under which they are laid to him for the service he has rendered to the cause of truth and freedom in connexion with the Bicentenary celebration of the Ejection of 1662."

"Acknowledging, with gratitude to the Lord and Head of the Church, the honour he has put on their friend and brother, by sustaining him in a lengthened course of public usefulness, as an author and minister of the Gospel, by means of which he has greatly aided the cause of Evangelical truth and Congregational Nonconformity; they would especially tender to him their cordial thanks for the wisdom, candour, and earnestness with which, during this memorable year, he has promoted all the objects contemplated by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in originating this Bicentenary Committee. Not doubting that his recently published volume—embodying, as it does, in clear, truthful, and eloquent language, facts and principles of the highest importance to our churches, and to the whole Church of God—will have a wide circulation, and produce fruit to be gathered in coming ages, they prayerfully trust that his life may be long spared for great future usefulness, and that he may happily witness the continued diffusion of those principles for the advancement of which he has hitherto successfully laboured."

Moved by Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, seconded by HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., and resolved:—

"That a copy of the foregoing Resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to Dr. Vaughan, and that it be published in the 'Patriot,' 'British Standard,' and 'Nonconformist' newspapers."

(Signed) S. MORLEY, Chairman.  
J. CORBIN, Secretary.

## NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH and SCHOOLS, LOWER CLAPTON.

The Church hitherto worshipping in Pembury-grove Chapel, Lower Clapton, finding their present building both unsuitable in character and locality, and inadequate in accommodation, have resolved to erect a new Edifice, capable of accommodating One Thousand persons, with School-rooms attached for Six Hundred Children. A most eligible Freehold Site, open to five public roads, has been secured. Plans have been obtained, the estimated cost of executing which is 6,500. Subscriptions have been received or promised, chiefly by the present congregation; amounting to more than 3,000. The London Congregational Chapel-Building Society have, in addition to this, voted a grant of 300*l.*, and a loan of 700*l.* The present chapel will be sold in aid of the Building Fund. A fair prospect of success is thus opened. The New Church will be surrounded by a large and increasing population, for which there is no other religious accommodation in the immediate locality. The whole case is familiarly known to all neighbouring Ministers and Churches, to whom reference can be made. And an earnest appeal is now made to the Christian Public to aid in this effort to meet the ever-increasing necessities of this great metropolis. The Committee are making arrangements for laying the Foundation-stone early in the ensuing Spring.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Rev. Frank Soden, pastor, 8, Laura-place, Lower Clapton; Mr. F. Crow, secretary, 1, Church-street, Hackney; and Mr. H. R. Williams, 15, Amhurst-road, Hackney Downs, or may be paid to the account of the Trustees of the Building Fund at Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., 65, Lombard-street, E.C.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, made in a cause JOHN BURR and ANOTHER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN DEANE and OTHERS, Defendants, the Creditors of JOSEPH IRONS, late of Grove-lane, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman (who died on the 3rd day of April, 1852), are by their Solicitors, on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of Dec., 1862, to come in and prove their Debts at the Chambers of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1862, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for Hearing and Adjudicating upon the Claims.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1862.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk.  
CHARLES RICHARDSON,  
15, Old Jewry Chambers, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, in a Cause JOHN BURR and ANOTHER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN DEANE and OTHERS, Defendants, the Creditors of LUCY IRONS, late of Grove-lane, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Widow (who died on the 20th day of June, 1862), are by their Solicitors, on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of December, 1862, to come in and prove their Debts, at the Chambers of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1862, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for Hearing and Adjudicating upon the Claims.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1862.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk.  
CHARLES RICHARDSON,  
15, Old Jewry Chambers, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

THE BAPTISM OF OUR LORD.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., beg to announce that they are now preparing for publication a first-class Engraving, executed by Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, of Mr. DOWLING'S Great Picture, "THE BAPTISM OF OUR LORD." The Original Picture will be on View at the Gallery of the Publishers, 14, Pall-mall-east, in the course of the spring.

## TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD.

A COURSE of SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES on the PARABLES OF OUR LORD will be DELIVERED during the Winter Months at the above Chapel, by the Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES.

Nov. 23.—"The Prodigal Son"—Home-ward.

„ 30.—Home Reception.

Dec. 7.—"Publican and Pharisee"—It is right to thank God that we are not as other men.

„ 14.—It is wrong to institute disparaging comparisons between ourselves and other men.

„ 21.—That disparaging comparisons are drawn in consequence of erecting a false standard.

„ 28.—That the non-recognition of the standard of the Bible constitutes man a sinner, and that as such nothing but humility becomes him.

Service commences at half-past Six o'clock.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON will deliver A LECTURE at the METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1862. Subject:—MIRACLES of MODERN TIMES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFESBURY will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

A Choir of 600 Children will sing during the Evening.

The Lecture will be illustrated by a Series of Magnificent Dissolving Views, painted expressly for this Lecture, and shown by first-class apparatus.

Tickets, 1s.; Second Gallery, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

By the kindness of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon the profits of the Lecture will be devoted to the funds of the Band of Hope Union.

## LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

The FORTY-FOURTH SOCIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of this Society will be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, on THURSDAY, November 20, 1862.

Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., in the Chair.

A Paper will be read by Mr. PRESTON on "The True Relation of the State to Religion, with Suggestions for the Separation of the Church from the State, with a due regard to existing interests."

Tea at Six o'clock, and the Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had at the Hotel.

## THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.

Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop. Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.

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Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. | Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

It is requested that all Contributions be sent to the Financial Secretary, Rev. R. M. Davies.

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Apply, to Mr. Nunneley, Market Harborough.

WANTED, as HOUSEMAID, in a small family (where no Parlourmaid is kept), a YOUNG PERSON, not under Eighteen, who can be well recommended. She would have religious privileges.

Address, post paid, stating all particulars, to A. B., care of Mr. Millist, Grocer, Hampstead, N.W.

A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT for THREE or FOUR MONTHS.—A Company, recently formed, requires the Services of THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN of character and ability to CANVASS for SHARES.

Apply, with references, by letter only, to X. Z., Messrs. Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's-churchyard.

WANTED, for one of the Teachers of the Spa Fields Chapel Training Schools, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in a large School, or MISTRESS of a small one.

Address, M. B., Spa Fields School, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell.

WANTED, after Christmas next, an ASSISTANT in a YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address J. H., Cave House, Uxbridge, stating qualifications, salary, &c.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER (an experienced Tutor) residing in a healthy part of Kent, wishes to take into his family TWO or THREE YOUTHS to EDUCATE for Professional or Commercial Life. The most respectable references will be given.

For terms, &c., apply to E. F., Sittingbourne.

SCOTCH TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN'S SON, who has had great experience and success as a Tutor, and who is a first-class Scotch Graduate, wishes a TUTORSHIP abroad, or in the South of England, for this winter.

References in London to Rev. Drs. King, Westbourne; Edmond, Islington; M'Farlane, Clapham; Rev. Mr. Redpath, Wells-street; and others.

Address to Dr. J., care of Alexander Young, General Post-office, Edinburgh.

WANTED, in January next, a BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER. A Dissenter preferred. Salary, about 60*l.* per annum, with boys' pence.

Address, Mr. Clarke, Grocer, Amersham, Bucks.

A YOUNG LADY, aged Eighteen, desires AN ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young. She could give Lessons in Music and French, and would be willing to make herself generally useful.

Address, Y. Z., Post-office, Shefford, Bedfordshire.

## CRANFORD HALL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, W.

Pupils are soundly taught every branch of a business education. Terms moderate. An APPRENTICE or ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED.

Apply to the Principal, Mr. George Verney.

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Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Master.

The Course of Instruction includes the usual branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangements.

Prospectuses on application.

BRAINTREE, ESSEX.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by Miss BRACKETT.—SIX or EIGHT YOUNG LADIES may receive a thorough Education, in all the usual branches of English, French, Music, German, and Drawing; with superior domestic arrangements, and careful attention to moral and religious training. Masters if required.

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English and French . . . Twenty-five Guineas per annum.  
Music, German, Drawing, each Four Guineas per annum.

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LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, conducted by Miss Davies (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies). In this Establishment Young Ladies receive a sound and accomplished Education, combined with the privileges and comforts of home. Mrs. Davies superintends the domestic arrangements. The premises are spacious, possessing every requisite for the health and recreation of the Pupils. First-class Professors attend. Terms moderate. References—Rev. David Thomas, London (Editor of the "Homilist," &c.); Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., Wellingborough; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. R. W. McAll, Leicester; Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton; also to the Parents of Pupils. Prospectuses, with testimonials, sent on application.

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The COMPANY now undertake FUNERALS of all classes, by RAILWAY or ROAD, at FIXED CHARGES, which may be ascertained and covered by a single payment, at the

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CEMETERY CHARGES, including Conveyance of Body from the Company's Station to the } £0 17 0 Cemetery.

FUNERAL COMPLETE, comprising the above, as well as supply of Coffin, Use of Two Cloaks, and Conveyance of the Body and Two } £2 5 0 Mourners from the House of the Deceased

ADDITIONAL MOURNERS' RETURN TICKETS, 1s. 6d. each.

A MORTUARY is provided at the Station, in which the dead may be deposited, and remain until the day of burial, FREE OF CHARGE.

HAND-BIERS are provided by the Company for the Conveyance of Coffins to the London Station by the Friends of the Deceased, to save the cost of a Hearse Carriage.

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**FIRE and LIFE AGENTS WANTED** by an old and wealthy Insurance Company (of sixty years' standing). Commission liberal. Address, F. J., care of Mr. Vickers, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London.

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Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

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Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—  
20 ... £2 1 5 Premiums for Intermediate  
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55 ... 5 6 4

**BONUS**—Four fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

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Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

| Age | Without Profits.                  |                                   | With Profits. |                |                     |                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|     | Half Premium<br>First 7<br>Years. | Whole Premium<br>Rem.<br>of Life. | Age           | Annual Premium | Half Yearly Premium | Quarterly Premium |
| 30  | £ s. d.                           | £ s. d.                           | 30            | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.           |
| 30  | 1 1 9                             | 2 3 6                             | 30            | 0 2 7 3        | 1 4 2               | 0 12 3            |
| 40  | 1 9 2                             | 2 18 4                            | 3             | 2 7 6          | 1 4 4               | 0 12 4            |
| 50  | 2 2 6                             | 4 5 0                             | 6             | 2 7 10         | 1 4 6               | 0 12 5            |
| 60  | 3 6 8                             | 6 13 4                            | 9             | 2 8 2          | 1 4 8               | 0 12 6            |

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
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Annual Income ... £68,106  
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SECRETARY.—Mr. John Edward Tresidder.

## ISSUE OF A NEW CLASS OF SUBSCRIPTION SHARES.

The Directors have decided to issue Shares of 25*l.* and 50*l.* each, to terminate in five years; at the expiration of which time the value of the Shares, with the accumulation of profits, will be receivable.

The Subscription Shares now in course of issue are:—

|   |
|---|
| £10 Shares, by instalments of not less than 10 <i>l.</i> at one time. |
| 25 " by the payment of £1 2 6 quarterly for 5 years.                  |
| 50 " " 0 15 0 " 7 1/2 "   |
| 60 " " 0 10 0 " 7 1/2 "   |
| 50 " " 0 15 0 quarterly for 1 1/2 "                                   |
| 100 " " 1 0 0 monthly for 7 1/2 "                                     |
| 100 " " 0 10 0 " 12 "   |

The subscriptions may be paid half-yearly or yearly in advance, a discount being allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

The profits apportioned at the Eleventh Annual Meeting were equivalent to five per cent. in addition to the interest provided for in the tables.

Moneys invested upon shares can, with interest, be withdrawn, if not exceeding 20*l.*, at one week's notice, above 20*l.* at one month's notice.

Any of the above shares can be paid up in full, and have interest paid thereon, half yearly, at the rate of 4*l* per cent. per annum.

Money ready to be advanced upon the security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Properties: the amount already advanced exceeds 380,000*l.*

A Prospectus and copy of the Eleventh Annual Report will be sent on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

## SPECIAL AND URGENT

## CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

## AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.

## HOME MISSIONARY STATION,

CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Tickerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting Chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for twenty months:—Religious services held, 260; tracts distributed, 2,000; hours of visiting, 1,500; number of copies of the New Testament given, 50.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l.*

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beaman, All Stretton; Mr. Robert Lewis, All Stretton; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Penstivinia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, September, 1862.



## PROTECTION from FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.  
IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Dissenters." It is no part of our present purpose to challenge the wisdom of this section of the Nonconformist body, far less to cast any doubt upon their conscientiousness. We assume that they had reasons which satisfied them that the time had not yet come for sowing broadcast the seed of *all* the truths which they possessed and valued—that duties of higher urgency claimed their undivided care and labour—that the times required union in what we had in common with other Christians rather than division as to that on which we differed with each other—and that active effort to bring about the depoliticalisation of the Church of Christ, at all events just now, was more likely to confirm and increase than to put an end to the evil. For some such reasons as these, into the cogency or conclusiveness of which we are not about to inquire, they have hitherto refrained from taking any decided part in the movement which, of late years, has been made by others towards a legislative recognition of "religious equality."

Now, what we desire to remark on the present occasion, is that, whatever may be the effect of the Bicentenary upon other parties, the position of this party has been materially changed by it. We have no warrant, perhaps, to affirm that their views of present duty have undergone any great alteration; but, assuredly, the force of the reasoning by which those views were sustained has visibly collapsed. The question whether it would become them to put themselves into an aggressive attitude in behalf of certain truths which they hold respecting the exclusively spiritual character of Christ's kingdom on earth, has been withdrawn by the events of the year from the bar of *their* judgment. It matters little to the ends they sought, in avoiding controversy on this subject, whether they determine to be active or to continue neutral—for all possibility of a further armistice has been done away with. It is clear that the Church of England herself is bent upon aggression—by which we mean, not that she entertains any idea of assailing any of the liberties now enjoyed by Dissenters, but that she is resolved upon a persistent pursuit of whatever plans may commend themselves to her judgment and experience for gradually ousting the very principle of Dissent from the consciences and hearts of those who profess to hold it. We have always had to contend against a *vis inertiae*—we shall have to contend in future with a *vis momentum*. For charity's sake, some of us may have abstained from enforcing upon others our conviction that Dissent is right—but we cannot prevent the Church from propagating the doctrine that Dissent is wrong. The controversy relating to the ultimate principle in dispute between us and Churchmen will be waged whether we like or dislike it. We have no longer any choice in the matter. We must surrender our convictions or we must contend for them, for State-Church activity is driving them to bay.

We have not the smallest disposition, nor the faintest shadow of a right, to complain of this. On the contrary, aggressive action on behalf of the political ascendancy of their Church, seems to us to be a duty which men who earnestly hold the State-Church theory cannot blamelessly evade. Possibly, they would have preferred, so far as their own feelings are concerned, to let the question rest as it stands. It is evident, however, that what may have been their choice has not been found consistent with their sense of obligation. They felt, or thought they felt, the ground crumbling away beneath them, and, like wise and honest men, they instantly threw aside their indifference and set to work to strengthen the foundations of their edifice, and, if possible, to neutralise the agencies which had tended to impair them. They are to be honoured for their decision, and for the promptitude, zeal, and unanimity with which they are carrying it into effect. It is better for themselves, it will be better for us, and better for the truth on which side soever that may lie, that the fundamental difference between the Church of England and modern Nonconformity should be pushed to an issue rather

than remain smothered in abeyance. At any rate, such is the judgment of the leaders of opinion in the English Church—and, accordingly, the ultimate principle of the Liberation Society is being everywhere brought forward by Churchmen for discussion—and Church-Defence Societies in every part of the kingdom are evincing remarkable activity in endeavouring to show the grievous errors into which even the "religious Dissenters" have fallen.

There seems to us, therefore, to remain no alternative for Protestant Dissenters, in the present stage of the State-Church controversy, but absolute silence or active effort. They can only avoid being classed and condemned with "political Dissenters," by voluntarily foregoing all utterance of their religious convictions on the subject. "He that is not for us is against us" is the maxim which Churchmen have been driven by the Bicentenary agitation to adopt. The moderate men are classed with the extreme, let them protest as they may. But even this is not the most impressive consideration which the present attitude of the State-Church party is forcing upon the consciences of the practically neutral. The measures being adopted by the former are making bold incursions into the territory of Dissent. Our ultimate principles are not merely everywhere questioned in the way of defence, but positively condemned in the way of assault. In short, Churchmen are very wisely and legitimately putting us on the defensive, not in minor matters only, but in regard to the fundamental truths which underlie our whole system of ecclesiastical policy; and it is to be noted that there is no opportunity for advancing their views, apparently remote, trivial and local as it may be, of which the highest dignitaries of the Church shrink from availing themselves, if thereby they can strengthen the cause which they have at heart. Either, therefore, our neutral friends must surrender their principles, or they must actively and publicly support them. The war is being carried into their own domains, and they must fight or be held as conquered. Dissent must become aggressive or it will presently be unable to hold its own.

## INTERCHANGE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICE BETWEEN CLERGYMEN AND DISSENTERS.

On this subject the following queries, which appeared in a monthly journal, have been sent to us for insertion:—

By what law is a clergyman of the Established Church forbidden to preach in a Dissenting chapel? If there be any such law, is it not equally prohibitory of his preaching in Exeter Hall or in a theatre? and equally prohibitory of a temperance lecture, or any other discourse on religion or morality, by a clergyman, in an unconsecrated and unlicensed building?

By what law is a clergyman forbidden to admit to his pulpit a layman or a Dissenting minister? and if there be any such law, to what punishment does it subject the offending parties? By what law is a clergyman now prohibited from granting to Dissenters such liberty to bury their dead in the parish churchyard, as would have been allowable under Sir Morton Peto's bill? In either case, assuming the incumbent and the bishop of the diocese to be friendly and favourable, would any other persons have power to interfere and enforce a prohibition? Will some correspondent, learned in the law, kindly give a reply to the above, with an explicit quotation of the statute or canon law applicable to each question, and also say whether a case in point has ever been fully tried and decided in any civil or ecclesiastical court? We may then be enabled to judge whether the conduct of the clergy in those matters is attributable to the state of the law or to their own will.

For the following answers we are indebted to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation Society:—

1. By the common law of the land, as administered in the Ecclesiastical Courts. This was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of "Barnes v. Shore," 8 Q. B. Reports, 640.

2. The offence forbidden is that of publicly reading prayers, *preaching*, administering the Holy Sacrament or the Lord's Supper, performing ecclesiastical duties or divine offices according to the rights and ceremonies of the Established Church in an unconsecrated building without license. A temperance lecture or a mere dis

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "EN AVANT!" THE CHURCH'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

WE have already entered upon the last half-quarter of a very memorable year. As we approach the close of it, now almost within sight, our thoughts naturally glance, now and then, at the correspondence or want of correspondence between present results and probabilities and past expectations. Restricting ourselves, in these columns at least, to ecclesiastical affairs, such questions as we are about to place before the reader have, once and again, forced themselves, of late, upon our notice, and have seemed to us to claim a well-considered answer. In what position have the proceedings of this Bicentenary put the great controversy of modern times, as to the relation of the Civil Power to religious communities and institutions? To what extent, and in what ways, have they affected the convictions, the sentiments, the temper or the purposes of the two great parties standing opposed to each other on this momentous subject? what special influence has been brought to bear upon them severally, and how far has it changed their relative standing? which of them has lost ground? which of them has gained? and how far does the loss or gain on either side go towards determining the final issue of the contest? We cannot pretend in a single article, nor is it our present design in a series of articles, to discuss all these questions, which, nevertheless, have frequently engaged our careful consideration—but we have found it impossible, in endeavouring to arrive at a truthful conclusion respecting each of them, as they passed in review before our minds, to escape one or two general impressions so important in themselves, and so intimately associated with the immediate future, that we feel bound to seize the first fair opportunity that occurs to bring them under the attention of our readers.

We may observe that from the very commencement of the controversy those who have speculatively agreed as to the unscriptural character, and the unspiritual influence, of the union of the Church with the State have not been practically at one in reference to the duties which their convictions impose upon them. There has always been, as our readers are well aware, a considerable section of Protestant Dissenters who have deemed it to be both their policy and their duty to let their views on this particular question lie latent in their minds, not so much in the sense of concealment as in the sense of comparative inaction. So far as active exertion in this matter has been concerned, they have professed and maintained neutrality. By the friends of the political Church they were designated "religious Dissenters," as contradistinguished from the supporters of the Liberation Society, who were described as "political

course on religion or morality would not naturally come within these terms.

3. By the 50th canon, "neither the minister, church-wardens, nor any other officers of the Church shall suffer any man to preach within their churches or chapels but such as, by showing their license to preach, shall appear unto them to be sufficiently authorised thereunto as is aforesaid." The above and some other canons in aid will be found in "Burn's Ecclesiastical Law," Vol. 3, title, "Public Worship." Any breach of it by a clergyman will be punishable under the 3 and 4 Vict. c. 86.

4. It is illegal for any one not lawfully authorised (i. e., not in holy orders) to bury a corpse in consecrated ground, or to read or assist in reading the Burial Service in consecrated ground over a dead body. "Johnson v. Friend and Ballard," 6 par, N. S. 280, Arches Court.

5. It is apprehended that if the Bishop refuses to issue a commission of inquiry under the Church Discipline Act (3 and 4 Vict. c. 86) against a clerk charged with any of the above offences, no other proceeding can be taken against such clerk. Whether the power given to the Bishop by the Act is one which he may in his discretion refrain from exercising (sufficient ground being shown) does not appear to have been directly decided.

Temple, Nov. 17, 1862.

C. J. F.

#### THE CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE BICENTENARY, AND THE LANCA- SHIRE DISTRESS.

On Sunday week, the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., of Preston, on the occasion of the Cannon-street Chapel anniversary, referred in his sermon to the above subject as follows:—"This has been a marked and wondrous year. If we in this district have been sorely tried and straitened, it may do us good to look out and see what others have been doing. Take only our Congregational body, not a very large religious community, nor very rich, yet during this Bicentenary year we have raised 131,000*l.* as a memorial fund, which before the year ends will probably be 200,000*l.* Besides this, during the last three years we have collected for our Pastors' Retiring Fund 30,000*l.* In 1861, with no special effort, we opened 96 new chapels, at a cost of 121,000*l.*, enlarged 38, and improved 73, at an entire cost of 151,000*l.*, thus accommodating 60,000 more persons at worship, in 200 new or enlarged chapels. In 1861 we spent on chapels, schools, &c., and a college, 215,000*l.* So much for an ordinary year. But the results of 1862 cast this into the shade. We shall open, before the year closes, 300 new chapels, with 165,000 more sittings, at a cost of 495,000*l.* Of this effort, the share of Lancashire, amid all our deep troubles, is thirty new chapels, at a cost of 110,000*l.* One of these is in course of erection at Preston. Surely this is a noble proof of zeal for the house of the Lord. At the same time our Congregational churches have raised 6,000*l.* for their distressed brethren in this district, and will do much more, besides sustaining their share towards the general relief fund of this town and the county, to which most important call of humanity I make bold to say. whoever may gainsay it, they have given their full share. How glorious the spectacle of public charity! We have 182,000 persons out of employ, 119,000 on short time, and the weekly loss of wages is reckoned at 130,000*l.*—an awful necessity. Toward this already the public subscription is nearly 400,000*l.*, and will probably reach 1,000,000*l.* Even now the Manchester committee can expend 25,000*l.* per month for five months. Three coal-firms in Pendleton are giving 2,000 tons of coal, and others in Ashton and Oldham 3,500. This is splendid liberality; but with all this, what is 25,000*l.* a month, or about 5,000*l.* a week, against 130,000*l.* a week of lost wages? And are we in Lancashire making no sacrifices? Ours is the most splendid contribution of all to national honour. We bear the brunt of a just but severe policy, and all the horrors of a voluntary blockade. With fever and famine, bankruptcy and idleness, agony of the sufferers and exhaustion of the relievers, the great iron wheel seems crushing gradually every class and interest. Yesterday it was the operatives, to-day it is the shopkeepers, to-morrow it must be the manufacturers. Grandly patient and heroic is the attitude of the people—unbroken through months of hardships such as few other districts would have borne. The passing disturbance at Blackburn is no breach of this, for it sprang out of the provocation of the recent new Game Act, which I denounce as one of the most selfish acts of an aristocracy at a time like this. Still, it were better to bear even this patiently than incur the worst evils of turbulence and crime. And amid all this want, where is the district freer even now from crimes of violence and plunder? The metropolis is increasing its police force at the present moment, when half-starving Lancashire knows no increase of alarm. No sacrifices here? History will record them. When will government awake and see our real condition, and by some general legislative rate, hardly felt by the nation, or by some European peaceful mediation, come to the rescue of a blameless people before Lancashire collapses in a manner which will take years to recover? Let us gather together often to pray; let us exert ourselves to give. We have some employers of labour among us—not the wealthiest or largest; but they have been among the first to care effectively for the welfare of their people. I have heard some of their workpeople with flowing eyes speak of them as fathers and saviours in this bitter hour of those who work for them." Upwards of £30 was collected for the building fund of Cannon-street Chapel at the close of the service.

#### THE ITALIAN PRIESTHOOD AND THE POPE.

It was lately stated that Father Passaglia had collected the signatures of 10,000 priests to an address to the Pope, praying his Holiness to restore peace to Italy and the Christian church.

The address is now published, and it bears the names of 8,943 members of the Italian clergy, of whom 76 are episcopal vicars; 1,095 monsignors, canons of cathedrals or collegiate churches; 783 archpriests, provosts, or parish rectors; 317 chaplains; 861 parish vicars or curates; 343 doctors, preachers, or professors; 167 schoolmasters in orders; 4,533 simple priests; 767 monks or members of the regular clergy. Other subscribers, whose names are daily printed in Passaglia's journal, *Il Mediatore*, will swell the list to the number of 10,000, as formerly announced. The real spirit and aim of the address is contained in these few words:—

Behold, most blessed Father, from one end to the other of this our Italy a unanimous voice resounds—a voice of religion, of catholic piety—"Long live the Pope!" but another voice is also heard, a voice of patriotism and of national independence—"Long live Rome, the metropolis of the new kingdom!" If these two voices, instead of joining in unison, are jarring and conflicting, there is no spiritual or temporal evil that we may not fear; there is no national and religious blessing that we may reasonably hope for. Who, then, shall be the holy man destined to bring these voices to harmonise, to turn them into a beginning and source of so great a happiness for the nation and for the Papacy, for society and for the Church? You alone can be he, most blessed Father, as you alone can efficiently repeat that voice which you inherited from the Prince of Shepherds, and which, starting from the Vatican, would fill Heaven and earth with exultation. Let, then, this voice be heard from your lips, O Pius! Let Italy, which looks upon you with filial love and prays to you, hear this word—"Peace!" Yes, Father, do you announce peace, and we, in our own name and that of Italy, swear to you immortal gratitude.

Father Passaglia describes the myriads of priests who have countenanced the movement to which he gave rise as belonging to the "second" or middle order of the clergy.

The *Armonia* informs us that there are in the Italian kingdom no less than thirty-four vacant sees, about one-seventh of the whole number. Seven of the Piedmontese prelates, six of those of the Island of Sardinia, one in Liguria, two in Lombardy, one in Parma, six in Tuscany, three in the Marches, two in Umbria, three in Naples, three in Sicily—are either dead or have been turned out of their dioceses owing to their political misconduct. In the event of any vacancy a consent of the Pope with the King is necessary for the appointment of a new incumbent. So let the war between Pius IX. and Victor Emmanuel continue but a little longer, and every Italian community will be brought to the condition of Turin, which has been without its archbishop for the last nine or ten years, and has managed to thrive without him.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN EAST LANCASHIRE.**—On Tuesday evening, November 4th, a lecture was delivered in the Carol-terrace School, Cloughfield, by Mr. George Kearley, on the "Church of England in 1862." The chair was taken by J. B. Whitehead, Esq., of Rawtenstall. The lecture was listened to with marked attention by an audience of nearly 600 persons, and has, says a correspondent, "made a deep impression in the neighbourhood." A few questions were put to the lecturer from the body of the meeting, which being answered, the meeting was closed by a vote of thanks to Mr. Kearley, proposed by the Rev. W. C. H. Anson. On Thursday, November 6, Mr. Kearley lectured in the Town-hall, Haslingden, to a crowded and most attentive auditory. On Monday, November 10, Mr. Kearley delivered the third lecture of the series on "The Liberation Society: its friends and its foes," in the Holly Mount School, Rawtenstall. J. B. Whitehead, Esq., again occupied the chair, and there was a densely-crowded attendance which listened to the lengthened address of the lecturer with the greatest eagerness and attention. At the close of the lecture several questions were put which gave rise to an interesting and suggestive discussion. As much of this discussion turned on the teaching of Scripture with respect to Church establishments of religion, which did not come within the scope of the lecture, it has been arranged that Mr. Kearley shall visit Rawtenstall again on Monday, December 1, to deliver a lecture on "The Scriptural Argument against State-Churchism."

**CHURCH-RATES AT EASTBOURNE.**—On Friday last a vestry-meeting was held for the purpose of making a church-rate; the Rev. R. Pierpoint, incumbent of Trinity Church, in the chair. Preliminary objections had been raised to the notice, but these were overruled. It was inquired whether any balance was in hand; answer, none. Estimates were then demanded; some things were objected to, especially the including two district churches, and a note was demanded to be made of the objection. A rate was then proposed and seconded of 3d. in the pound, upon which an amendment stating the injustice of rates, and requesting the clergy to appeal to their congregations, was moved, but the mover, in the midst of his speech, was stopped by the chairman, who declared he could not put it to the meeting. A protest was then entered. Other amendments were put with similar results, and an adjournment also. The rate was then put, and negatived by sixty to twelve. A poll was demanded, but the chairman refused to acquiesce, or meet the wishes of the opponents as to day of polling, and fixed Satur-

day, from ten to six o'clock. The result was a majority of four for rate, with thirteen compound householders against, refused. A scrutiny was then demanded. In the meantime a society is being formed to resist to the utmost the rate, if made. Even aged ladies were hurried to the poll, and votes taken outside the vestry. Rates, we hear, were paid for parties that they might vote, and the Evangelical clergy left no steps untried to gain their point, but the temper of the people clearly shows a moral loss will be the result.

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.**—The Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol is not yet actually vacant, but ever since Dr. Thomson's designation to York, there have been various rumours as to his successor. Dr. Jeune, the Master of Pembroke College and late Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, has been very freely mentioned as the new bishop, and we may add with a great show of probability, considering his great reputation as a scholar, and still higher claims. But at present we have yet no reason to believe that the choice has been definitely made. The bishopric was offered to Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, who declined it on Tuesday last.—*Record.*

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MANSE SCHEME.**—This scheme, which has been talked about for two years, is now fairly commenced. A large number of congregations have no manses at all, and some who have manses will require to lay out considerable sums upon them, so as to make them suitable in some degree for the requirements of modern society. Counting five repairs equal to two new erections, it is calculated that 200 manses will be needed. Supposing each manse to cost 600*l.*, the whole expense will amount to 120,000*l.* It is expected that the congregations who require the manses will contribute 85,000*l.*, and that the remainder, 35,000*l.*, will be made up by the general liberality of the church.—*Dunfermline Press.*

**MR. SPURGEON ON CHURCH GOVERNMENT.**—At a recent *soirée* of the Clapham Presbyterian New Church, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, having been called upon to address the meeting, said, in the course of his remarks, he rejoiced that this was a Presbyterian church; he was a Presbyterian himself. Seriously and solemnly, he believed Presbyterianism to be the government Scripture had ordained. He was not an Independent, and he objected altogether to be classed with the Independents. He was Episcopalian-Presbyterian-Independent, but rather more Presbyterian than Independent. It might be well that Churches should be separate and distinct; but he believed that it was a loss of power to the denomination to which he belonged, which might have done greater things if it had not been foolish enough to bind itself to isolation, instead of working by that hearty co-operation which the Presbyterian form of government would have afforded.

**OFFICIAL WORSHIP.**—The ex-Mayor of Leeds (Mr. Kitson) was called to account by Mr. Wheelhouse at the meeting of the Leeds Council, on Monday, for declining, when in office, to attend the parish church in his chain and official costume, to listen to a sermon preached in behalf of the infirmary. Mr. Kitson, being a Dissenter, refused to bring his chain to church unless he could bring it to chapel also. On the occasion of the infirmary sermon he went to the parish church simply like a private man. We think this is the proper way of going to church on every occasion. It is the highest absurdity to make official greggaws means of attraction to gaping crowds, and, forsooth! call such meetings worship. The best end will not justify unworthy means. Nothing could be better than the purpose for which the sermon was preached, but nothing could be more derogatory than to mix up with the worship of the Most High, and with appeals to the deepest sympathies of the human heart, theatrical twopenny shows like a mayor and aldermen in official costume. In this matter we do not condemn the thing because it is the Church that asks official countenance, but because it is a practice essentially evil in itself. One reason of congratulation we have in Bradford is that party and sectarian feeling has not entered our council to make men forget decency and courtesy in respect to such hounding things as official worship.—*Bradford Observer.*

**THE CLERGY AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.**—The "Colston Anniversary," in memory of the distinguished philanthropist of Bristol, is a great event in that city. It was celebrated last week. Three separate societies—the Anchor (Liberal), Dolphin (Conservative), and Grateful (Neutral), associated with the event held their annual dinner, and between them subscribed 1,666*l.* for benevolent purposes. At the Anchor Society's dinner, over which W. Terrell, Esq., presided, the Hon. J. Berkeley, M.P., J. Powell, Esq., M.P., Sir John Bowring, Sir J. Hare; H. O. Wills, W. D. Wills, H. Cosham, E. J. Robinson, and G. Leonard, Esqrs., were present. Among the toasts was "The Bishop and Clergy of every Denomination," to which the Rev. David Thomas responded. In the course of his speech he said:—

He wished they had a minister of the Church present to represent the clergy. He did not exactly know how it was that there was not one present. It certainly did not arise from the want of sympathy of the clergy with the charitable objects of that society. (Hear, hear.) It might be that the sympathy of the clergy did not go out so freely to the political preferences of that society as to the charitable purposes for which they had met together that night. (Hear, hear.) Considering the tendency of all great ecclesiastical and endowed corporations to influence in a particular way, in their political feelings, those who might be members of them, he did think that there were as many liberal clergymen of the Church of England as could be expected. (Laughter and cheers.) He would say one thing: it was very clear that, looking on the ministers of religion

apart from all ecclesiastical corporations—looking on them simply as ministers of religion, they should be on the side of political progress. (Cheers.) Ministers were in such a position that they must assume that humanity was in a bad condition. It was their great object to change bad men into good men; and good men to better, and better, and ever better. When they were true to their calling they would never allow a man to lie still, to rest in a sort of conservative ease and self-complacency, but they were always maintaining that in the best there was something wanting, and that progress was still indispensable. Think of the prodigious amount of thought and labour that were expended every Sunday with a view to change men and make them better. If men were so bad that they required to be changed, and if those who were changed still required to be made better and better, then it reasonably followed that the things which those men produced must also require changing, and be under the law of progress. (Cheers.) The creations of the men would be no better than the men themselves—(cheers)—their offspring would bear their image—(cheers)—and therefore the institutions and laws of this country were as far from what they ought to be as the men were from what they ought to be. (Cheers.) If men required to be amended and improved, surely the laws made by those miserably imperfect men stood in need of reforming also. (Cheers.) It therefore followed that ministers of religion were quite consistent, if, whilst they were trying to make the men better, they also tried to make the social and political institutions of the kingdom better. (Cheers.) That is, they ought to be the friends of progress—that is, they ought to belong to the great Liberal party. (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever might be said on the shortcomings of the clergy with regard to political matters, there would be no two opinions on their sympathy with the great cause of charity throughout the land, and it did us all good to feel, at the beginning of this fearful winter, that the cause of charity was so popular with all sects and parties throughout the country.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN SPAIN.—The commutation of Church property is proceeding with great rapidity in Spain. The Archbishop of Toledo has made a transfer of the property of his diocese; and the Minister of Finance has given orders for the sale of it, in the eighteen provinces which are under the jurisdiction of the archbishopric.—*Moniteur*.

THE POPE AND THE ORTHODOX CATHOLIC FAITH.—During the meeting of the Papal bishops at Rome in June a series of sixty-one propositions, treating of various kinds of heterodoxy, were considered by them, and were subsequently sent to the prelates who remained in their dioceses. A correspondent of the *Temps* says that the replies have now nearly all reached the Pope. One proposition upon which the opinion of the bishops was asked was as follows:—"The evangelical doctrine of mutual aid between brethren concerns only private individuals, and does not apply to political relations in favour of legitimate sovereigns unjustly assailed by external or internal enemies." Upon this proposition, supposed to be heterodox, the opinion of the whole Catholic episcopacy was asked. The replies are said to be, unanimously, such as Rome desires. All the bishops write that in the opinion of their best authorised theologians non-intervention is a pure abomination. Several of the propositions treat of the separation of the temporal and spiritual, the toleration of different religions, &c. The whole of this theological consultation is intended to result in a declaration of general hostility to all modern institutions and theories. It is especially declared to be heterodox to believe that governments, in their legislation and administration, can hold themselves indifferent between Catholicism, which is the truth, and other creeds, which are error.

ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Church and School Lands Bill is in the hands of the Council; but they show themselves disposed to make some very stringent amendments in it, and if they do the Assembly will probably take the opportunity to Burke the bill. The Bill for Abolishing State-aid to Religion is still awaiting its second reading in the Council, and its fate is uncertain. The division will probably be close, but the probabilities incline to the supposition that the bill will be thrown over. The four great denominations which at present receive the money furnish a strong party in support of continuing the grant. Against it are all the unendowed sects, strengthened by a section from each of the favoured bodies. The total amount of the annual grant is only 28,000*l.*, and there are not a few who, while far from being voluntaries in principle, do not think this amount worth quarrelling about, and who would rather have religious peace without it than religious discord with it. The bill proposes to continue to all existing recipients their life interests, so that there will be no violent change, no sudden withdrawal of the wonted aid. If these terms are rejected, it is very doubtful whether equally good ones will be offered again, for the stiff voluntaries already grumble at what they deem the extravagance of the bargain. The pro-grant party express themselves confident that they have a majority, and they clamour for a general election to test the question. But their antagonists are equally confident. To a general election we may have to come, but Ministers are unwilling to dissolve. They have a comfortable majority at present, and they cannot tell what might be the result of a change. They are in favour of abolishing State aid, but they will not risk anything to pass it.—*Times Correspondent*.

PREACHING IN THE THEATRES.—The preachers at the services in the theatres on Sunday were as follows:—Surrey Theatre: Rev. Dr. Edmond, of the Presbyterian Church, Islington. Standard Theatre: Rev. J. Fleming, of the Congregational Church, Kentish-town. Pavilion Theatre: Rev. R. Parnell, M.A., of St. Stephen's, Bow. Sadler's Wells: afternoon, Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., of St. Barnabas,

Islington; evening, Rev. C. Graham, of Oaklands Chapel, Shepherd's-bush. Britannia Theatre: Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park-road Chapel, Camden-town. At St. James's Hall, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., preached in the afternoon; and the Rev. J. Baker, Wesleyan, Lambeth, in the evening.

### Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. SPENCE, of the Poultry Chapel, has declined the invitation recently received by him, to undertake the pastoral charge of the congregation worshipping in the Queen's-rooms, near the Park, Glasgow.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., a meeting of the church and congregation was convened to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. A. M. Henderson. Tea was provided in the school-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Shortly after seven o'clock a public meeting was held which was numerously attended. When prayer has been offered, the Rev. A. M. Henderson expressed his gratitude for the improved state of his health and for the spiritual peace and prosperity which reigned throughout the congregation, and his devout acknowledgment to Almighty God for the blessings which appeared to follow his ministry. The deacons and other friends proceeded to deliver short addresses of congratulation on the past, and to express ardent hopes for the continued success of the spiritual efforts of their esteemed pastor. The meeting was occasionally enlivened by several anthems admirably sung by the choir under the able and voluntary leadership of Mr. J. G. Smith.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown and his congregation are not unmindful of their poor neighbours this winter. A new series of meetings of the same kind as were held last year was commenced on Monday evening week. About two hundred of the poorest of the neighbourhood sat down to tea—an abundant and comfortable meal. After tea the company removed to the upper schoolroom, and spent some time in looking at pictures and microscopic objects. Several gentlemen had microscopes, stereoscopes, galvanic batteries, &c., and were most indefatigable in their efforts to gratify their visitors. During the evening the number increased to nearly three hundred, all of whom seemed to enjoy the meeting thoroughly. Several members of the congregation who had formed a choir, and met for the practice of glee and other pieces of music for the occasion, contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of the guests. Mr. Brown and Mr. Henry Doulton varied the entertainment by very effective readings from the poets, among them Shelley's description of a cloud, Wordsworth's "Idiot Boy," Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" and "Village Blacksmith," and Hood's "Song of the Shirt." The evening was closed with family worship, and a few earnest Christian words from Mr. Riddle, the city missionary of the district, and the company separated about half-past nine, highly delighted with their treat. We understand that the meetings are to be continued fortnightly, and most heartily we wish them success.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE LECTURE HALL, BROMLEY.—On Sunday evening, November 9th, the anniversary of the inauguration of the Lecture Hall presented by Mr. Harper Twelvetrees to the residents of Bromley, was celebrated by an interesting and appropriate service. In compliance with a generally expressed wish Mr. Twelvetrees delivered an address specially dedicated to the working classes of the neighbourhood, who filled the Hall on the occasion. The proceedings commenced in the usual way by the singing of a hymn and prayer. Mr. Harper Twelvetrees commenced by saying that twelve months ago standing upon that platform he gave utterance to the desire that the building in which they were at present assembled, and which was then publicly dedicated to the service of the working classes, should also be consecrated to the service and glory of God. He reiterated that wish with an earnest desire for its fulfilment. During the past year that Hall had been used for a variety of purposes. They had held "mother's meetings," temperance meeting, concerts, Bands of Hope meetings, public meetings, tea-meetings, lectures, discussions, prayer-meetings, divine worship, etc. A very wide range of subjects had been taken, and the mode in which each of them had been treated was calculated to impart a great deal of information on a variety of subjects of a very important character. Those who had addressed them had endeavoured to place before them the advantages of cleanliness, temperance, economy, free thought, independence, purity, integrity, and godliness, as compared with the opposite vices. After urging upon his hearers various practical considerations, and the claims of Christianity as their best friend, the speaker then urged the importance of keeping the Sabbath-day holy, and also the duty of attending some place of public worship, and concluded by eloquently appealing to all present to respond to the voice of God, who was calling them to salvation and offering them eternal life.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening week a meeting of the representatives of the Congregational churches, now forming the Eastern District Union of the Congregational Association, was held in Stepney Meeting, Thomas Scrutton, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Samuel Morley, the chairman of the Annual Association, and the Rev. J. H. Wilson, attended as a deputation from the parent society. The minutes read by the local secretary, the Rev. Samuel Easton, showed that the

Union was now in working order, and it was reported to the meeting that arrangements were in progress for employing evangelists and other additional agencies in the more destitute districts of this part of London. Mr. Morley earnestly urged the importance of aggressive work. The Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. John Curwen, and other ministers and gentlemen, had an interchange of thought and sentiments, and it was cordially agreed to map out the districts, ascertain the spiritual needs of destitute localities, and hold a special conference meeting with a view to extend operations.

THE REV. W. G. FIFIELD, late of Blackburn, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the Baptist church at Goodshaw, Lancashire, to become their pastor.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Rev. Septimus March, B.A., of Cheshunt College, has accepted an entirely unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling at Albion Chapel, Southampton. It is uncertain as to the time when Mr. March will commence his ministrations.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GREAT FINBOROUGH, SUFFOLK.—On Friday week a new chapel was opened for Divine worship at Great Finborough. It is a neat building, built by Mr. Joseph Andrews, of Stowmarket, the cost being raised by voluntary contributions. It is a branch of the Stowmarket chapel. The service of the day commenced by a sermon in the afternoon by the Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich. A tea-meeting followed, at which 140 attended. In the evening, a public meeting was held, the Rev. J. Reeve presiding. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Raven, Messrs. C. Talbot, A. Jackson, S. Dewar, M. Prentiss, and L. Webb. On the following Sunday afternoon a continuation of the services was again held, when Mr. E. Grimwade, of Ipswich, preached, and in the evening Mr. Manning Prentiss, of Stowmarket; at both services the building was crowded to excess. The building has cost 214*l.*, towards which (including the collections) over 146*l.* has been contributed.

USK, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A new Congregational chapel was formally opened and solemnly dedicated to the service of God on Wednesday, Nov. 5. Two very lucid and powerful discourses were delivered by the Rev. G. Smith, of London, secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The congregations comprised the representatives of all classes and all Protestant denominations in the town. In the evening the building was filled to its utmost capacity. Several ministers—namely, the Revs. J. Thomas, Thomas Rees, F. Pollard, W. Campbell, M.A., and G. Cozens—took part in the services. The collections amounted to 21*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* After the morning service between forty and fifty of the ministers and friends dined together at the Three Salmons Hotel, and on the following Sabbath two practical and very appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Newport, and the collections were 5*l.* 3*s.*, the Baptists and Wesleyans kindly giving up their evening services. The building has been erected on the site of the former chapel.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HEY HEAD, NORTH CHESHIRE.—This is a hamlet in the parish of Northen, containing 140 families, and until this Bicentenary year there has been no place for public worship nearer than Ringway Church (one and a-half miles distant). In July of this year, however, the foundation-stone of an Independent chapel was laid by Sir James Watts, as reported in our columns at the time. The chapel is now finished, and whilst it is a plain and unpretending building, it is neat and very convenient. It will contain 200 hearers with ease, is lofty, well lighted, and substantially built. It has cost 315*l.*—70*l.* of which the inhabitants have subscribed and collected themselves. Nearly 70*l.* has been supplied from friends attending Bowden Congregational Church, and 30*l.* was collected at the opening services, which were held on Wednesday, the 5th, and Sunday, the 9th, of November, when sermons were preached by Revs. T. M. Herbert, M.A., S. Hooper, and W. Urwick, M.A. A tea-meeting was held in the chapel on Monday, the 10th November, at which most of the inhabitants attended. After tea W. E. Melland, Esq., was called to the chair. A report of the history of the movement, embracing its connexion with 1662, through the circumstance of a Mr. Brereton, Nonconformist clergyman, having been ejected from Ringway Church in 1722, until which year there are local records to show that Nonconformist clergymen did minister in that church, was read by Mr. C. Whitehead, of Bowden. Suitable speeches were afterwards made by the Revs. E. Morris, of Vale, T. M. Herbert, and other gentlemen. Before the meeting closed the debt of 45*l.* was contracted to be cleared off in a month, 15*l.* being gallantly undertaken by the poor cottagers rather than that they should be saddled with a debt, and the remaining 30*l.* by their Bowden friends.

COLNEY HATCH CHAPEL.—In this pleasant suburb there has not yet been built any place of worship for Nonconformists, although within the last five years the locality has been much increased in population, and Dissenters have formed a fair proportion of the inhabitants. At the close of 1861, however, a few gentlemen formed themselves into a committee to attempt the establishment of Congregational worship in the locality; and at the beginning of this year, by the liberality of the council of the Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, their committee-room has been thrown open on the Sunday for services morning and evening. The room is regularly filled, and a much larger number would attend if the space permitted. On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., a public meeting was held at the assembly-room of the Railway

Tavern, for the purpose of reporting the progress of the movement, and to promote the speedy erection of a chapel. The Rev. Francis Wills ably occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. Isaac W. Tapper, Rev. Mr. Brame, and the members of the committee, with their friends. Mr. Barrell was called upon, as secretary, to state to the meeting the results of the efforts already made, and the proposed future movements. He believed he was the earliest Nonconforming inhabitant of the place, although not seven years had elapsed since he had come to reside there. The opening of the Great Northern Railway, however, soon brought numbers down, and Dissenters were now settling in larger proportion. He stated that previously to last year, Mr. Charles, an Episcopalian, had conducted a service at the Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, very successfully, on the evenings of Sunday only. He felt that the need of a permanent Nonconformist place of worship was very urgent, as none existed for less than two miles round, and they would prove insufficient for accommodation beyond their immediate localities. He had pleasure in announcing that an eligible plot of ground had been secured, and the meeting was called to promote the early erection of a chapel. Subscriptions had already been received, but, of course, at that early date, very inadequate to the necessities of the effort. The building, it was announced, would be put in trust for the Baptist denomination, but the church when formed would be on the principle of open communion. Resolutions pledging the meeting to exertion in order to accomplish this purpose, were spoken to by Messrs. Tapper, Fitt, Thomas, Griffin, Terry, Barton, Gliddon, and Corden, and the company separated after the benediction had been given by the chairman.

WOODBRIDGE.—QUAY MEETING.—On Wednesday afternoon, the ceremony of ordaining the Rev. F. Hastings, who has been chosen pastor of the Congregationalists worshipping at the Quay Meeting, Woodbridge, was performed in the presence of a large number of the members of the congregation, and of several friends from others in the neighbourhood. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. T. Anthony, of Bury, G. Sargeant of Woodbridge, and J. Gay, of Ipswich; after which the Rev. E. Jones, of Tacket-street Chapel, Ipswich, delivered an address on the principles of Nonconformity and Congregationalism, in the course of which he alluded to the establishment of Dissent in that town in 1651 by Mr. Woodall, who was ejected from the parish church. Mr. Jones dwelt at some length on the unsound principle of Church and State connexion and the reasons why Dissenters objected to the interference of the civil power in matters which could only be between God and a man's conscience. Christ had his own rights, and they would be no party to their spoliation. Religion, to be worthy of the name, must be personal, and therefore they avowed their separation from the Church as by law established, as a duty they owed to the only Head of the Church. In conclusion he drew a picture of the unity of spirit between all sections of the Church of Christ which was to come. The Rev. Mr. Carson, of Halesworth, then addressed the usual question to the deacons as to the circumstances which led to the election of Mr. Hastings, and Mr. W. J. Andrews, one of the deacons having, replied, Mr. Carson also questioned Mr. Hastings as usual on occasions of this sort, and the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Raven, of Ipswich, over the newly appointed minister. The Rev. S. M'All, of Hackney Theological Seminary, at which establishment Mr. Hastings had been prepared for the ministry, then addressed him, and the service was ended by singing a hymn. In the evening a very useful and powerful sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Price, of Edinburgh. Among other ministers who took part in the services we may mention the Revs. Messrs. Anthony, Frost, Hinde, Pierce Jones, Jenkins, Gay, Daniel Jones, Lock, Talbot, and Sargent (Walleyan). Previous to the afternoon service the ministers and friends from a distance partook of a tastefully arranged luncheon, and before the evening service a large number took tea in the school-room, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The day was one of the most gratifying and cheering character to all concerned.

### Correspondence.

#### LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—With unfeigned gratitude and unwonted hope, do we send you the list of sums received by the Central Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Congregational Churches in the Cotton District since this day week. The amount is very far in advance of any report we have yet made. Some of the contributions, such as that sent by Mr. Perry, are very cheering in their amount; others are so by the intense interest which they express, and the assurance they give, that our calamity is becoming felt not only in all our churches, but also in our schools, families, workshops, &c. Encouraging, however, as the total is of the sums we now acknowledge, let us not be regarded as ungracious if we say that it is utterly insufficient for the increasing claims made upon the Central Fund. Since we last wrote, churches which had fondly hoped they should weather the storm have been compelled to succumb, and now in touching tones are crying out for help; while churches which have already been aided are assuring the committee that fearful disasters will ensue unless larger grants can be voted. Persons connected with our congregations who, a few months back, employed many hands, are now unable to find employment for themselves, and with fearful surprise find that they are on the edge of pauperism. The signal of distress is hoisted in many a family,

where till lately safety, comfort, and liberality were enjoyed. We almost tremble as we write at the thought that the very existence of many Congregational churches in this cotton country is involved in the success of our appeal.

Gentlemen from distant counties have recently visited this district, and after gazing upon our wants and woe, have left us with the deepest sympathy for those Christians who are placed in circumstances of such unparalleled privation and danger.

In conclusion, we implore all the friends of suffering humanity at once to rise to the magnitude of this misfortune; so that by large sacrifices and earnest supplications the miseries of hundreds of thousands may be immediately relieved. The nation and the church have now a duty unprecedented, and an opportunity of usefulness unexampled. Clothing and cash, on a vastly enlarged scale, we must have. All our early calculations are falsified—for tens we must have hundreds; and for hundreds we must have thousands.

I remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM ROAF, Corresponding Secretary.

Wigan, Nov. 17.

|  | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|
| Corndean, Mr. T. W. Swinburne  | 5 0 0   |
| Cranbrook, Rev. B. Reeves  | 1 0 0   |
| Portsea, Buckland Chapel, Teachers and Scholars  | 1 16 0  |
| Whitstable, Rev. J. Clark, third contribution  | 12 0 0  |
| Torpoint, second contribution, per Mr. Davies  | 2 5 0   |
| Swanage, Rev. T. Seavill, first monthly contribution, produce of box                   | 2 0 0   |
| Ditto, Day and Sunday-school   | 0 7 0   |
| Sunning-hill Baptist Chapel, per Mr. Cotterill   | 2 7 0   |
| London, Lambeth Chapel, Rev. R. Robinson   | 1 6 7   |
| Horsley-on-Tyne, Rev. J. H. Hughes, additional   | 57 7 0  |
| Durham, Rev. S. Goodall, half of collection  | 2 11 6  |
| Uley, per Rev. H. Jones  | 6 0 0   |
| Stanstead, Temperance tea-party, per Mr. Marsh   | 3 0 0   |
| London, Camberwell Chapel (New-road) per Rev. W. P. Tiddy                              | 1 10 0  |
| Deptford, Rev. John Pulling  | 14 0 0  |
| Stretford-under-Fosse, Rev. W. Frogatt   | 10 0 0  |
| Woolwich, Rev. W. Gill, half of collection, per Mr. Morgan                             | 1 11 10 |
| Morley, near Leeds, Rev. F. Barnes   | 20 0 0  |
| East Bergholt, Rev. R. Roberts   | 37 0 0  |
| Botley, per Miss Louisa Head   | 9 4 6   |
| Mere, C. Jupp, Esq.  | 1 2 0   |
| Wolverhampton, Queen-street Chapel, Rev. T. G. Horton, per Messrs. Roaf and Reed       | 10 0 0  |
| Weedon, Rev. J. Evans  | 53 0 6  |
| Exeter, Rev. R. S. Short   | 15 0 0  |
| Brixham, Rev. H. Cross   | 11 0 0  |
| Petworth, Rev. H. Rogers   | 10 15 0 |
| Students at Brecon College, by Mr. T. R. Davies  | 4 0 0   |
| Southend, Congregational Chapel, per Mr. J. Wayer                                      | 1 18 0  |
| Great Eversden, Rev. G. W. E. Brown  | 2 0 0   |
| Woodbury, Exeter, Christ Church, per Rev. W. Wippel                                    | 5 2 6   |
| Spalding, Rev. Percy Strutt  | 4 4 0   |
| Plymouth, Norley Chapel, Rev. C. Wilson  | 43 2 10 |
| Bognor, Rev. Banton Grey's congregation  | 83 5 0  |
| Warminster, Rev. H. M. Gunn  | 4 10 0  |
| London, R. Walker, Esq.  | 4 10 0  |
| Tetbury, Rev. Thomas Page  | 5 0 0   |
| Maesyroney and Noyadd, Radnorshire, per Mr. Harvey                                     | 3 0 0   |
| Nottingham, Castle-gate, one-third of collection                                       | 2 8 10  |
| Wellingborough, Teachers and Scholars of Salem Chapel, by Mr. Curtis, first collection | 19 0 0  |
| Sums under 1 <i>l</i> .  | 1 2 0   |
| Sunderland, Rev. J. C. Maitland, M.A.  | 3 11 8  |
| Ecclies, Sacramental collection per A. Haworth, Esq.                                   | 22 2 0  |
| Bruton, Rev. E. J. Newton  | 10 0 0  |
| Richmond, Rev. J. B. French, portion of collection                                     | 9 13 8  |
| Uxbridge, Rev. R. B. Clarke, Sunday-school   | 10 0 0  |
| Cheadle, Rev. C. Jeffery   | 4 5 0   |
| Stepney, Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., moiety of monthly collection                           | 2 5 7   |
| Finchingfield, Rev. T. B. Sainsbury  | 12 17 6 |
| Bicester, Rev. J. Richards   | 10 0 0  |
| Wandsworth, Rev. J. H. Davison   | 5 1 0   |
| Narberth, Tabernacle, Rev. J. Thomas   | 33 9 3  |
| Henllan and Llanboi, Rev. J. Lewis   | 4 5 0   |
| Bristol, Rev. H. J. Roper, second contribution   | 6 0 0   |
| Bristol, Rev. E. J. Hartland   | 20 0 0  |
| Linton, collection and subscriptions, per Rev. G. Burgess                              | 10 11 5 |
| London, Craven Chapel, Rev. J. Graham  | 10 10 8 |
| Wrentham, Rev. J. Brown  | 30 9 3  |
| Pontypridd, Rev. H. Oliver   | 12 6 6  |
| Rhayader, Rev. H. Kerrison   | 10 1 3  |
| Blandford, Rev. B. Gray  | 10 0 0  |
| Sawston, Cambs, Rev. R. Davies, congregational collection                              | 7 11 6  |
| Ditto, Sunday-school   | 2 8 6   |
| Hore Chapel, Builth, Rev. D. P. Davies   | 10 0 0  |
| Editor of <i>Christian World</i>   | 3 11 0  |
| Mrs. Evans, The Alma, Rhayader   | 21 8 0  |
| Mr. Thomas, Porter, Manchester   | 2 10 0  |
| J. Perry, Esq., Chelmsford   | 100 0 0 |
| Rev. W. Tarbotton and Family, London   | 2 10 6  |
| Mr. Doggett, per Rev. D. E. Ford   | 2 0 0   |
| St. Ives, Union Chapel   | 15 6 6  |
| Bowden, per J. Thompson, Esq., second contribution                                     | 4 0 2   |
| Dalston, Rev. C. Dukes, weekly offerings, fourth contribution                          | 10 0 0  |
| Leek, Rev. J. Hankinson, first monthly contribution                                    | 12 0 0  |

Leicester, Harvey-lane Chapel, Rev. W. Woods

9 0 0

London, Hare-court, Rev. A. Raleigh, second contribution

19 4 8

Kensington, Rev. J. Stoughton, part of collection

125 0 0

Parcels of clothing have also been received, or are understood to be on the way, from Frome, West Bromwich, Brighton, Surbiton, Newport, L. W.; Bridge-street, Bristol; Grantham, Abergavenny, Kentish Town, Limehouse; Newport, Salop; Craven Chapel, London; Wem, Prees, Hadnall, Billesdon, Richmond, Yeovil, Sunningdale, Guildford, Barnsley, Crewe, Wolverhampton, Arlington, Oundel; also several boxes and bales from the offices of the *Patriot* and *Christian World*, besides one or two others which cannot be identified, and for which we can express only general, but very cordial thanks. A contribution from Jersey some little time back was unintentionally omitted. Further parcels may be sent to the office of the *Patriot* or of the *Christian World*, both in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London. A printed card, securing a free transit, may be obtained from the Rev. R. M. Davies, of Oldham; or the Rev. W. Roaf, of Wigan, the secretaries to the Central Fund. On every package the name of the donor should be distinctly written, so that, if necessary, the boxes may be returned. In a few instances parcels have gone wrong, but the articles have still been given to persons needing and deserving help.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Knowing that you are deeply interested in the relief of the distress in Lancashire, I send you an account of what has been done in my own congregation.

An unusually large collection was made in aid of the relief fund a few Sundays since, but we felt the necessity of more systematic contribution. It was therefore resolved that collections should be made every week. Boxes were accordingly placed at the different doors of the chapel, labelled "Lancashire distress." Envelopes were placed in the pews, each containing twelve papers, bearing the words, "Fund,—Lancashire distress," and addressed not only to the heads of families amongst us, but also to their wives, children, and servants. The people were then urged to give every week, according to their means, but if possible not less than 1*d.* per week, and were requested to wrap their subscription in one of the twelve papers, which would serve to remind them of their "weekly offering." The result was that we collected 2*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* last Lord's-day, when we first tried the experiment.

I suppose that mine may pass for an average Independent congregation. There are many wealthier and many poorer. But if a similar plan were adopted and persevered in by all our congregations throughout the kingdom, omitting those in the distressed districts, upwards of 6,000*l.* might be raised weekly by the Independent body alone! This would certainly be more than our share, but I think that in relieving the miserable we should all rejoice in doing more than could be required of us.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

CHARLES STOKES CAREY.

Bungay, Suffolk, Nov. 17, 1862.

DEAN ELLICOTT FOR THE LIBERATION SOCIETY!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I was surprised to read the quotation from Dean Ellicott's speech at the meeting reported in your last number. Surely the meeting must have perceived his aim, and given signs that it thought his was an odd way of advocating the interest of an Established Church. He seemed to defend it, I know; but he used means which serve its opponents, and not its defenders. If his illustration meant anything it meant this—that as the Herodians and Sadducees combined to prevent the despised Truth from taking his place on earth, so men of differing religious convictions are combining to prevent the poor persecuted Established Church of this country from keeping its place. A very lame comparison, truly! I wonder the Dean did not see its utter uselessness as a defence. If it is useful at all it is to the Liberation Society. Its promoters are seeking to get a place for a despised truth; they are not the defenders of things as they are. The Herodians and Sadducees were firm in upholding the established order of their days, and combining against Him who seemed to be disturbing that order; so that they would seem to be represented by the advocates of our Church Establishment; and forming societies to resist the Liberation Society only makes the representation more complete. Dean Ellicott approves of this!

I suppose the Dean will not care to have our thanks for his unintended service; but we can express regret that a man, whose voice on other subjects we are always glad to hear, should be so thoroughly under the "glamour" of idols of the den.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

D. G. W.

RICHARD BAXTER'S HOUSE ON SALE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Last week I visited the ruins of the Roman town, Urionium, at Wroxeter, in Shropshire. While in the neighbourhood I was informed that within a couple of miles to Wroxeter, at the foot of Wrekin, in the village of Eaton Constantine, stood the house once occupied by the celebrated Nonconformist, Richard Baxter. In referring to his life, we find that he was born at a place called Rowton, and that he resided at Rowton, with his maternal grandfather, till he was nearly ten years of age, when he was taken home to live with his parents at Eaton Constantine.

I was further informed that the said house, together with the small estate, once the freehold property of the Baxters, containing in all about 99 acres of land, was to be sold by auction in a few weeks.

I visited the house. It stands on the side of the Severn Valley, about seven miles from Shrewsbury, five miles from Wellington, and within the distance of about a mile to the Cressage Station, on the Severn Valley line. The old house, it is evident, stands this day much the same as it stood in the youthful days of Richard Baxter. From its plan, its materials, and its workmanship, there is sufficient evidence to show that the house at one time must have been the residence of a country squire.

The estate, I find, is to be sold by auction in ten small

lots on the 1st of December next. The part comprising the old house is thus described in the auctioneer's catalogue:—

|  |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 14.—House, Buildings, Garden, and Stack- | yard   | 0 3 28 | 11 0 1 |
| 15.—Hemp-yard (meadow) ..                | 0 2 25 |        |        |
| 16.—Garden ..                            | 0 0 24 |        |        |
| 17.—House Meadow ..                      | 4 0 15 |        |        |
| 18.—Crofton Meadow ..                    | 5 0 29 |        |        |

This Lot is well adapted for a building-site. It lies in the centre of the village, and extends in a southerly direction from the village to the turnpike-road. The House possesses peculiar interest as having been the residence of the celebrated Nonconformist divine, Richard Baxter.

The whole of the above farm is now in the possession of Mr. James Farmer, jun., or his under-tenants. The premises offered for sale are nearly surrounded by the estate of the Duke of Cleveland, and command extensive and picturesque views, overlooking the vale of the Severn, in which the Wrekin-hill, the richly-wooded scenery of Coalbrookdale, with the attractive parks of Buildwas, Leighton, Cound, and Acton Burnell, form prominent and attractive features; and, with the mountainous ranges of Church Stretton, Longmynd, and the Breiddon, complete a most varied and extensive panoramic view. The greater part of the estate formerly belonged to the celebrated Nonconformist divine, Richard Baxter. There is a room in the Farmhouse on Lot 8 which is still shown to visitors as "Baxter's Room."

For particulars, apply to Mr. Palin, Solicitor, Shrewsbury.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to say that I have no interest whatsoever in the sale, but I am anxious to make known, through our journal, the fact that such a relic of Puritanism and Nonconformity is at the present moment in the market, hoping that some one of our wealthy Nonconformists will avail himself of this chance and become the possessor of the house of the celebrated author of "The Saint's Everlasting Rest."

I am, &c.

'GOHEBYDD Y FANER.'

London, Nov. 17, 1862.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

Advices from New York are to Nov. 5. The elections, so far as was known, had resulted as follows:—

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| NEW YORK CITY.             |        |
| Seymour (Democrat) ...     | 53,630 |
| Wadsworth (Republican) ... | 22,631 |

Majority for the Democrat ... 30,999

Seymour's majority in the whole State is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, and he is elected Governor of the State. The full congressional Democratic ticket was chosen in New York, Benjamin Wood and Fernando Wood being both elected to Congress. In New York State nineteen Democrats and twelve Republicans were elected to Congress. New Jersey has voted the Democratic ticket by a large majority. Governor Andrew has been re-elected in Massachusetts. All the new officials for that State are Republicans. Of ten Congressmen elected all but one are Republicans. Jersey had chosen a Democratic governor. Delaware had elected Republican representatives. Missouri had done the same. Illinois had returned a Republican to Congress. Michigan, which sends thirteen members to Congress, had gone in favour of the Republicans. In Wisconsin both sides claimed a victory.

The *New York Times* of the 5th instant attributes the victory obtained by the Democrats to the failure of the Government to prosecute the war with the vigour, energy, and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands.

The *New York Tribune* party ascribes the defeat of the Republicans to the absence of 100,000 voters at the seat of war, two-thirds of whom it estimates are ardent Republicans. But the cause of defeat on which the *Tribune* lays more stress is the "general dissatisfaction with the slow progress or no progress of our armies, and a wide-spread feeling that, through the incapacity, inefficiency, or insincerity of our military leaders, the blood and treasure of the loyal millions are being sacrificed in vain." The *Tribune* concludes by saying:—

We tell the Administration most earnestly that the country cannot endure another month's inaction of our armies, that a Ferdinand Wood dictatorship at the North, in thorough sympathy, if not in open alliance with the Jeff Davis rebellion at the South, will inevitably result from such inaction. The war for the Union must be fought out speedily and resolutely, or it will die out. Defeat would be calamity, but delay is ruin.

In a speech at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, Senator Wilson said:—

The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in those States, and the President seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said, "I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war; it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field. It is true," said the President, "many of these men elected profess to be war Democrats; but the resolutions of their conventions, the tone of their leading presses, and their general action will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country."

The *Richmond Whig* of the 30th ult., discussing the speeches of the New York Democrats, says:—

No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary as it is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They never can conquer, nor coax, nor

cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon the effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from "Conservatives" than when coming from "Radicals."

#### THE WAR.

General McClellan's army is still advancing. It has occupied Upperville, four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the Confederates are endeavouring to hold. A battle is expected to be fought shortly.

General Burnside has moved down along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and formed a junction with General Sigel. A portion of General Sigel's army has driven the Confederates out of Thoroughfare Gap, which is now occupied by the Federals.

The Confederates were in strong force between Winchester and the Potomac. Large bodies of them were said to be moving without baggage along the Front Royal-road, and others towards Shannondale Springs and Castleman Ferry. Federal General Stoneman had occupied Leesburg without opposition. The Federals had occupied Charleston, in Western Virginia, and Grand Junction, Mississippi. The Confederates were in force nine miles from Grand Junction. Beautiful summer weather prevailed.

Washington letters state that the entire army had been paid to the 30th of June last, and a portion up to the 31st of August. The reason for non-payment as to the remainder was owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honour the requisitions of the Pay Department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having to be first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

It is stated that there would be no draft in Philadelphia, the quota having been made up.

The Federal army lately in Kentucky is reported to be moving on Nashville, under General Rosencranz. Some reports say that the Confederates, under Bragg, are marching to join Lee in Kentucky. Other reports state that Bragg and Price are making a combined movement, with heavy force, to attack Nashville. A despatch from Louisville reports Bragg's army to be at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

The Federal expedition, which went up the Mississippi from New Orleans to attack guerrillas, had reached Donaldsonville.

A despatch from Cairo of the 1st, repeats the rumour that Mobile had been taken. The Union forces at Island No. 10 had again occupied the Tennessee shore, and were constructing a fort under the protection of a Union gunboat.

The Southern journals state that Federal General Butler has landed at Pensacola with 7,000 men. It was expected he would advance to the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery, and Pensacola Railway.

Advices from Beaufort, South Carolina, report the death of General Mitchell, the Federal commander there, from yellow fever.

General Curtis reports that the Confederates have been routed near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

#### THE SLAVERY AND FREE NEGRO QUESTIONS.

The people in the eastern part of North Carolina have commenced moving their slaves to the interior.

President Lincoln, through his private secretary, replied to the deputation of coloured men who had called upon him to express their disappointment in the delay of their being sent, as promised, to Central America, that he (the President) was as anxious as he ever was for their departure; that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; and that he could not now see the deputation of coloured men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days.

The *Washington Star* says:—"We have reliable information from parties just from Cuba that the steamer Blanche, on her late trip from Texas to the port of Matanzas, Cuba, carried, in addition to her cargo of cotton, quite a number of Texas slaves, with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuban planters, and also that several "secesh" families arriving from New Orleans and its vicinity, are bringing with them numbers of slaves. A gentleman in this city has information that the slave-holders South are running their slaves through the blockade very rapidly, and disposing of them in Cuba.

#### FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE MASSACRES.

On the 18th of October ten "rebel" prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by General McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had, it seems, some days previously carried off one Andrew Allsman from Palmyra, and General McNeil promptly gave notice that if he were not returned to his family within ten days ten prisoners would be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and General McNeil executed his threat.

A despatch from Louisville states that at Cumberland Ford the Confederates recently hung Captain King, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, formerly of the Third Kentucky Regiment, his two sons, mere youths, and twelve other Unionists.

#### THE ALABAMA.

The Confederate steamer Alabama has captured eight more American vessels, and destroyed them all but two, which gave bonds for \$6,000 each, payable to President Davis after the declaration of peace. The Alabama was last seen in lat. 39, lon. 69 west, off Cape Delaware, directly in the track of the Californian steamers.

The Federal steamers Vanderbilt, Dacotah, and Ino were ready to sail from New York in search of the Confederate steamer Alabama.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A thoroughly anti-slavery paper, in the French language, has just been started in New Orleans. It

is called *L'Union*, and addresses itself, in particular, to the French people of colour.

Deserters from Richmond report that the steamer Merrimac No. 2 is a complete success.

The Federal Governor of North Carolina has proposed to hold a conference with the Confederate Governor of the State, to discuss the position of public affairs and the aspect of the war. The further objects of the proposition are not stated.

General Wool has arrested several citizens at a Union meeting in Baltimore, for the offence of endeavouring to procure signatures among his own officers for his removal from command. The President has ordered the arrested persons to be set at liberty unconditionally. It is expected that General Wool will resign.

The conduct of Captain Hunter, of the Federal ship Montgomery, in searching and setting on fire the British ship *Blanche* in Spanish waters, in complete disregard of all international law, has been disowned by the Northern Government. The American Minister at Madrid has been instructed to say that Captain Hunter's conduct was unparable, and to offer, not only to give satisfaction to the Spanish Government, but also to punish the captain.

The Federal cruisers have captured the British steamers *Anglia* and *Scotia*, off Charleston.

Surgeon-General Moore reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organisation to be 99,508. Of these 9,774 have been furloughed, 2,341 have been discharged, and 7,603 have died.

A rumour was current at Port Royal that the Confederate ram *Savannah* was coming down the river.

Numerous strikes have occurred at New York in different branches of trade, but employers have consented to pay the wages demanded.

Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia, illegally detained in Fort Warren. The sheriff was denied admittance to the fort to serve the writ. The judge has declared that he has orders to enforce the sentence.

The cotton-mills in Memphis and Tennessee were, it is said, to be opened for trade.

Another important blow at the slave-trade was dealt lately in the United States Circuit Court in this city, in the conviction of Albert Horn for fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* for that traffic. The evidence, as given in court, showed that the case was a most flagrant one. The jury, on all the evidence, were satisfied that Horn was one of the guilty parties, and we have no doubt that their verdict was just.—*New York Times*, Nov. 1.

#### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that the *Siecle* has received a first warning for having published an article on the number of the members of the Corps Législatif to be increased according to the number of the inhabitants. The motives for the issue of the warning are, as stated by the *Moniteur*, "that the *Siecle*, by persevering, in despite of official rectification, in attacks devoid of foundation, is acting in opposition to the constitution and the laws." The real reason is because the *Siecle* published the opinions of MM. Dufaure, Berryer, and all the most eminent men at the French bar, on the question of the proportion of deputies to the population.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor will inaugurate the Boulevard Prince Eugène on the 7th of December.

*La France* states that the resignation of Count Flahault, the French Ambassador in London, has been accepted, and that his successor will shortly be appointed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to fresh proposals on the Roman question, says:—

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is to leave Paris in a day or two for Rome, and M. de Sartiges will leave at the same time for Turin. These two diplomats are to bring to the Papal and Italian Courts the new proposals which the Cabinet of the Tuilleries offers, in order to conciliate, if possible, the rights of Italy with the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The general opinion expressed here is that the proposals will be rejected by both parties.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is commonly reported that a great many arrests have been made in connexion with the Boulevard Eugène plot. Several Italians and Poles are said to be in custody. The police service at Compiègne has been tripled. The most minute investigations have been made.

#### ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin on the 13th, after holding reviews at Piacenza and Bologna. He was everywhere enthusiastically cheered.

Garibaldi's health at Pisa continues to be satisfactory. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The friends of Garibaldi will learn with satisfaction that the situation of the ball is no longer doubtful. It has been touched by a probe 'armed' in a manner suggested by Mr. Partridge. It is in a position which will render extraction not difficult, whenever a favourable moment admits of the operation."

It is said that the Italian Government, hopeless of any grace, goodness, or even courtesy from Rome, will make bold to appoint Father Passaglia to one of the vacant sees of Turin or Milan. In making appointments independent of the Church of Rome, the Government will be acting according to ancient custom and practice.

A very painful sensation has been caused through

out Italy by the tidings of the massacre of a detachment of forty infantry men of the royal army by a band of 200 brigands near St. Severo, in the province of Capitanata. The unlucky soldiers had been led into an ambush by a spy. It seems that no less than 800 brigands, all mounted, are at this present moment infesting the open plains of Puglia, and especially the province of Capitanata.

The following is a recent bulletin of the state of Garibaldi:—"Nov. 8.—The general is going on well. The position of the projectile is now better proved to be that indicated by Professor Nélaton.—RIPARI, ALBANESE, BASILE."

#### ROME.

The brigand Tristany, according to a Turin letter of Nov. 7 in the *Patrie*, has arrived in Rome; and so far from hiding himself there, he has been openly received by Cardinal Antonelli as a "Lieutenant-General in the army of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies," which qualification he claims to hold by virtue of a commission from Francis II.

Mgr. de Mérode has disbanded the small remnant of the Irish volunteers called the Legion of St. Patrick, which was already reduced to some twenty men.

*The Indépendance Belge* says:—

One of our correspondents at Paris gives us from a good source the information, partially at least, of the failure of the official negotiations commenced at Rome by France, in order to induce the Holy See to take the initiative of some reforms, the realization of which would justify, to a certain degree, the policy which M. Drouyn de Lhuys is charged to represent in relation to Italy. These reforms would have been the bases of the propositions to be made at Turin, in order to reconcile Italian unity, such as is now recognized, with the maintenance of the temporal power. They involved the proclamation of liberty of conscience and the promulgation of the Code Napoléon. Liberty of conscience has been rejected without hesitation. As for the Code Napoléon, it was very near being treated with as little ceremony, but after some deliberation, and in consequence of advice, most certainly disinterested, received from a foreign source, recourse was had to an adjournment. Whoever is familiar with the customs of the Roman court knows the significance of that reply. It is virtually rejection. In reality the Holy See rejects as much the principles of the Code Napoléon as those of all the other modern institutions, and to-day, as yesterday and to-morrow, it will consider itself so much the less obliged to abandon its traditions as the French Cabinet shown itself more complaisant towards it.

#### PRUSSIA.

Public opinion in Prussia, which had at first viewed with comparative indifference the spectacle of feudal agitation, has begun to bestir itself since the reiterated replies of the King to the loyal addresses have evinced the profound impression which the latter have made on the mind of this monarch. The *Volkszeitung* proposes a general petition from the country, in order to enlighten the King, and to bring home to him that loyalty and devotedness to his person do not exclude fidelity to constitutional institutions and a conscientious regard for the real wants of Prussia.

The proprietors of a Breslau paper, who were tried for having published an appeal, calling upon the citizens of that city to contribute to the national fund in aid of the defenders of the Constitution, have been acquitted.

*The Universal Gazette* of Berlin states that no less than eight press prosecutions are pending before the courts of Königsberg.

#### DENMARK.

A Copenhagen journal states that at the last sitting of the Council of State the King of Denmark decided on granting a local Government to Holstein. It will enter on its functions in the beginning of December, and will be located in the Duchy of Holstein, after arrangements shall have been made for its transference from Copenhagen. Count de Moltke will be President of the Holstein Government.

#### POLAND.

It is stated in letters from Berlin that forty-two Polish officers of the Russian army have been condemned to run the gauntlet. The Paris *Presse* remarks that even in the days of the Emperor Nicholas officers were exempt from the punishment. "Has it been reserved to the reign of his successor, reputed to be liberal and well meaning, to inaugurate this new kind of equality?"

Letters from Warsaw describe the funeral of the Countess Zamyski as having had all the significance of a political demonstration. Leave to be present was peremptorily refused to the count, and the authorities even strove to have the burial take place in the middle of the night. The police and the Cossacks rode about the crowd, striking blows right and left, and making several arrests. The chief of the police is mentioned as having been conspicuous in this work.

#### GREECE.

The decree calling together the National Assembly ordains that Greeks residing abroad shall be competent to elect delegates to that body in the ratio of one deputy to 1,000 votes, of two deputies to 10,000, or of three deputies above 10,000. The Turkish Government protests against this decree.

The death of General Grivas appears to be a heavy blow to the Republican party. It is fortunate for Greece, and for his own fame, that he should have died before he had time to get the Provisional Government into difficulties.

It is said that the representatives of France, England, Russia, and Italy, at Athens, have been authorised to enter into diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government. The National Guard is being organised with great activity throughout the whole of Greece.

The political refugees are returning, and are everywhere received with popular demonstrations. None of the Greek journals have as yet occupied themselves with any candidatehip to the vacant throne.

The principal inhabitants of Syra and the Piraeus have given a banquet to the officers of the English fleet. The health of Prince Alfred was proposed by the Greeks. The toast of "The Independence of Greece" was drunk by the English. The English vessels hoisted the Greek flag and saluted it with 21 guns. Other demonstrations in favour of Prince Alfred are preparing all over the country.

#### MEXICO.

General Forey has left for Orizaba, after having installed a new municipality into office. The effect of General Forey's late proclamation has been such as to cause hopes of a speedy solution of the Mexican question. Miramon and Ortega were dangerously ill. Ten Frenchmen and M. Jecker, a native of Switzerland, had been expelled from the city of Mexico. Six thousand French troops had arrived at Vera Cruz. The French have strongly fortified all the approaches to Orizaba, and rendered it a safe base of operations.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

CANTON, Oct. 14 (vid Jubal).—Nothing definite has yet been ascertained respecting the cause or extent of the recently discovered conspiracy in this city.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—The city is tranquil. An engagement has taken place between the rebels and Colonel Ward's contingent near Ningpo. Colonel Ward was afterwards killed while attacking Reece (?) City. The rebels have appeared in great force before Ningpo, determined to take the city.

Speaking of Shanghai, the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Nearly three times as much tea and 20,000 bales more silk have been shipped this season from the 'Model Settlement' to the present time than during the same period of the last."

Advices received from Japan announce the perpetration of a dreadful political murder. A lady and three gentlemen, while riding on the high road, were attacked by a Daimio with a retinue of 300 men. Mr. Charles Lennox Richardson, of Shanghai, one of the party, was murdered in cold blood. The rest escaped. The vengeance of the foreign Powers for this act had been averted by the British Minister, whose interference had incurred the indignation of the European residents.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Spain has had a fall from his horse, and has dislocated his arm.

Mr. Slidell, the envoy of the Southern Confederacy, has had an interview with the Emperor of the French.

It is announced that, for the first time, a native lawyer—Baboo Sumbhoo Nath Pundit—has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

The ex-Queen of Naples, it is stated, has finally resolved not to return to Rome. She is still in a convent at Augsburg.

The King of Dahomey have been sacrificing some of his slaves, and is preparing for a grand human sacrifice which will equal, if not excel, his former atrocities.

The *Presse* states that the ex-Queen of Naples has at length, after much hesitation, resolved more firmly than ever not to return to Rome, but to remain in the Ursuline Convent at Augsburg.

Last week's number of *Punch*, whose principal cartoon represented King Otho and Francis II. of Naples warning the King of Prussia, has been confiscated in Berlin.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN JAMAICA.—We are happy to announce the formation of another company for the cultivation of cotton in this island. The company is a Glasgow one, with a capital of 50,000*l.* already subscribed. A large abandoned sugar-estate has been purchased in the lower part of the parish of Clarendon, and operations have been already commenced in the clearing of lands, &c.—*Jamaica Guardian*.

THE NATIVE LADIES OF BOMBAY.—Lady Frere (wife of the Governor) is making efforts in Bombay to induce the wives of the native gentry to meet her in public. Bombay is a better place for such an experiment than Calcutta or Madras, the native community being much more public-spirited and enlightened. The *Indu Prakash*, translated in a *Bombay paper*, remarks on the plan:—"The great drawback is that Hindoo ladies are not educated. They do not know how to sit or behave in a durbar. Native ladies will only stare at each other and sit silent."

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES FROM AMERICA TO THE WEST INDIES.—At Jamaica by the last accounts the movement in favour of American immigration was progressing, and a letter had been received from clergymen in America, stating that the free people of colour in the States, as well as the contrabands, were very anxious to make Jamaica their future home. The executive committee were preparing an immigration measure to be brought forward as soon as the Legislature met. Liberated slaves from Washington are also expected at Demerara. At Hayti the American immigrants

(coloured) were doing well, and had expressed themselves, in an address to the President, contented with their new position and hopeful of success. The cultivation of cotton was extending. Immigration was the topic of general discussion.

COTTON IN SAN DOMINGO.—Accounts from San Domingo state that cotton-planting is carried on actively, and next year that country is expected to rank among cotton-producers. The cotton trees are stated to grow spontaneously on all the south side of the island, and to flourish in the poorest soil. That which is growing in the vicinity is of short staple, but strong and fine, and would improve with care in raising. On the extreme eastern end of the island, in the demesne of Higney, the staple is described as longer and finer.—*Jamaica Paper*.

THE CHRISTIAN COLONISATION MOVEMENT.—Our Auckland papers mention the probability of a special reception being accorded to the settlers who were daily expected there by the Matilda Wattenbach and Hanover. In consequence of the great number who had joined this movement, an additional tract of land to that already accorded was to be given to the emigrants: the surveys and the roads to the district were fast approaching completion. The friends of the settlers may expect to receive full accounts from Auckland by the next mail.—*New Zealand Examiner*. [It is entirely owing to a break-down on the part of the Intercolonial Mail Service, that there is no specific news of the safe arrival of the Matilda Wattenbach and Hanover at their destination.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NAPLES.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the Prince of Wales, have recently been up Vesuvius. The Princess of Prussia made her late ascent on foot, scrambling, slipping, and struggling with her companions. After remaining about half an hour the royal party began to descend—ankle-deep in fine ashes, sliding, involuntarily running, the only difficulty being to keep themselves from rolling to the bottom. One gentleman broke the scabbard of his sword; and the Princess found herself almost shoeless or bootless, and, as the Neapolitans would say, compelled to *rimediare con un fazzoletto*. The royal party have also visited Pompeii, and carried away many relics. In honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Prussia gave a dinner on board the Osborne steamship. At the close of the dinner the health of her Majesty was given, and was received with much enthusiasm, and then General Knollys, all the guests rising, proposed the health of the Prince of Wales. Briefly, but in a very feeling manner, he intimated that but for the great loss which the royal family and the nation had sustained the Prince would not have been here this evening, and then, alluding to the great future which lay before him, he pointed to and eulogised the bright example of the deeply-to-be-regretted Prince Albert. The Princesses were much affected, and, as the guests raised their glasses to drink the toast, the Princess of Prussia, who stood next to his Royal Highness, turned towards and kissed her brother. A rocket announced that the toast of the evening had been drunk, and in a moment the London, the Doris, and the Magicienne were blazing with blue lights; they ran along the yards and peered out of the portholes, while rockets were sent up from each vessel, and the silence of the evening was broken by the cheers of the crew as they drank the health of the Prince of Wales. The royal travellers are now at Rome.

#### THE COTTON FAMINE.

##### THE SUFFERING DISTRICTS.

Mr. Farnall, in his weekly report to the Central Committee, states that the increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief for the week ending the 8th inst. was 13,031 persons.

There were on the 8th inst. 237,743 persons receiving parochial relief in the unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of last year 49,693 were so relieved; there is, therefore, an increase of 188,050 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, or 378*4* per cent.

The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 8th inst. was 15,672*l.* 3*d.*; in the corresponding week of last year it was 2,451*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; there is, therefore, an increase of 13,220*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or 539*3* per cent.

The average percentage of pauperism on the population of these unions on the 8th inst. was 12; in the corresponding week of last year it was 2*5* per cent.

The average amount of outdoor relief per head per week in those unions on the 8th inst. was 1*s.* 4*d.*; the lowest is 1*s.* 0*d.*; the highest is 1*s.* 10*d.*, at Glossop.

I last week addressed the honorary secretaries of 65 local committees, formed in the cotton-manufacturing districts for the distribution of charitable aid, and I am now enabled to state that 41 of these committees were, on the 8th inst., relieving 92,921 persons who were not also receiving relief from the guardians, and that these 41 committees expended 6,843*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* in relief during the week ended the 8th of November instant.

The total number of persons, therefore, relieved by the guardians of the 27 unions, and by the 41 local committees, for the week ended the 8th inst., was 330,664, and the total amount of relief given to these 330,664 persons by the guardians and by the local committees for the same week was 22,516*l.* 7*s.*, or 1*s.* 4*d.* per head.

At Ashton every third person in the borough is a pauper, while probably a full half of the population are subsisting in some shape upon public charity. A calculation has been made by a gentleman who, as a guardian and an active member of the relief committee, has every means of forming a correct judgment, that before long the solvent property of the town will be paying rates equal to 15*s.* in the pound. In Ashton there has been a decrease of 232 persons, as compared with last year, charged with offences summarily disposed of by the magistrates; such as

cases of drunkenness, assaults, &c. Similarly gratifying reports are made from the borough of Stalybridge, and the extensive cotton-manufacturing districts of Hyde, in Cheshire. Sewing-schools in Ashton are numerous and well managed. The borough committee assist above 1,050 girls in seven schools, while the rival board have gathered 820 into two large rooms in an unoccupied mill. Competition has raised wages, as it must always do; 3s. 4d. a week is now the sum paid for five days' attendance, to which the manorial committee add a dinner of soup and bread. Another class of 250 girls has up to the present time been supported by the benevolence of a single congregation. The first-named committee also boasts of 2,300 children sent to school, and of 550 adult scholars, receiving each 3s. 4d. a week, a roll of names to which the second board adds 818 more. News-rooms, too, have been opened in various parts of the town.

At Preston a meeting is to be held to-morrow to inaugurate a third subscription. The committee hope that at least 7,000*l.* will be then raised; indeed, the weekly expenditure of the relief fund now amounts to not less than 1,500*l.* In this town, to hasten the supply of the great want now experienced by the poor, nine tailors, sixty-two seamstresses, and several shoemenders, have been engaged to repair the articles presented by the benevolent.

There are now no less than 25,054 dependent upon charity in the town of Stockport alone.

At Stalybridge the subscription has reached the sum of 8,193*l.*, of which about 4,600*l.* is to be set down to Stalybridge itself. Several of the leading firms have subscribed 500*l.* each, which is being paid at the rate of 20*l.* a week. One, in especial, employing above 1,800 hands, is allowing each operative as he gives up work 1s. 6d. a week, besides a liberal supply of food, at a cost which, before long, when the mill is entirely stopped, will amount to not less than 200*l.* a week.

A school has been opened for the unemployed operatives at the Brickfield New Mill, Haslingden, belonging to Mr. J. W. Whitehead; 106 pupils were in attendance, one of whom was sixty-three years of age, and additional sewing-classes have been commenced at the same place.

The relief committee at Wigan have divided the town into districts, to each of which a medical man has been appointed to attend to the sick, the question of remuneration for the labour he may perform being left over. Many cases of incipient fever continue to be reported. It has been resolved to establish a fifth sewing-school, the four already at work being now quite full, and accommodation is required for more girls. The minister of St. Paul's Chapel has placed the school connected with the chapel at the disposal of the committee. At least one in every three of the inhabitants is in receipt of assistance either from guardians or relief committee.

The reports which come in as to the health of the district are more reassuring. The fever at Preston is on the decrease, and it has not yet made its appearance in any force elsewhere.

#### SCENES AT STOCKPORT.

The Stockport Poor-law Guardians have addressed a Memorial to the Home Secretary praying for Government interference on behalf of the distressed operatives. The poor-rates for the year in that town have amounted to 7s. 6d. in the pound, and on the collection now in progress only 50 per cent. of the rate is expected to be realised. The extreme pressure of the distress in this town will be best realised from the *Times* reporter's notes of visits to the homes of the operatives:—

I will take first a row of decent, respectable cottages. In the first house dwelt a family of eight—man and wife and six children. The husband was lying on a comfortless, cushionless sofa, almost too weak to rise. Two or three children were playing about their mother on the floor, and, though the youngest could hardly walk, there was evidently "another on the road," as the phrase is here. She was still but a young-looking woman. She told me she had had twelve children, of whom seven were still alive, and four were of an age to work in the mill. In ordinary times a pretty fair amount of wages came in here, but not much opportunity for saving with such a rapid increase in the number of mouths to feed. There was hardly a change of clothing in the house; the husband, who was in his shirt-sleeves, had no coat of his own, but had borrowed one to go out from his son-in-law. To this family of eight persons the parish had been allowing for some weeks past the very meagre sum of 6s. a week, but from the mill they had been receiving two quarters loaves and twelve quarts of soup weekly. . . . The next house was tenanted by an old couple who seemed to be getting to the end of their working days, and who were left alone, all their children being married and settled away. They had come on the Relief Fund a week or so back—for, though it was a twelvemonth since wages stopped, they had a little nest-egg laid by of 2*l.*, to put them in some little way of business, which had all been spent, with some 2*l.* or 3*l.* received by pawning in addition, in staving off the humiliation of accepting alms. "We fought long," said the old woman, "before we would ask for aught, but we were like to give in at last." Sickness had precipitated the unwelcome crisis, and the husband had been removed to the infirmary, leaving his old wife living in the house by herself, on an allowance of 2s. 6d. from the Relief Committee, and three pints of soup and a half-quart loaf weekly from the mill. A little further on, I found two families in one little house. Among them was a sick woman, and, for the sake of the warmth which the scanty bedding would not afford, her bed had been moved down into the living-room where was the only fire in the house, leaving but little space for the others to move about in and take their meals. The two families—only five individuals in all—would probably mess together, and to keep house on they had just 7s. a week coming in, with a few quarts of soup and a quart loaf from the mill. The poor woman seemed sinking fast, and she had no nourishing food to sustain her strength—nothing

but the soup and bread and meal, and a little weak tea, which was the common dietary of the family. But let us leave this part, and try another district of the town. It is needless to linger long in the Irish quarter, for, though there is much real misery and suffering, it is not easy to gauge it in one visit, so minute is the difference between its present aspect and the ordinary squalor of the neighbourhood. An unusual quiet certainly reigns in the once turbulent streets—the voice of altercation is hushed, and the beer-houses are deserted. If you look through the windows you see half-a-dozen men and women, with children in proportion, huddled round the fire—but all have such a cowed and desponding air that you might walk along crying "Garibaldi" in at every door without meeting a single responsive shillelagh. . . .

The first house I visited after passing through this (Irish) quarter was a dingy little cottage denuded of all furniture but a few chairs and a table. A woman with a baby on her knees was sitting before the fire with four or five children round her, and our knock at the door had evidently disturbed them in some occupation. "We were just singing a hymn," the woman explained, as she rose to offer us a seat, "to pass time on." There had been no work here for nearly a twelvemonth, and their only means of subsistence during all that time had been 2s. 6d. a week lent by the master, and relief in food from the committee amounting in value to about 6s., to which a weekly cwt. of coals had just been added. The poor woman had but recently been confined, but so sore was their need at the time that they had scarcely any food in the house. She spoke of a basin of cold meal porridge boiled up again, which a neighbour had brought in, as the most grateful meal she had ever eaten.

Before she had been in bed a week she was obliged to be up at the wash-tub again, for not one of the children had a change of clothing, and while we were there the eldest girl had stripped her dress off that it might be washed, for her to go clean to seek employment at the sewing-class next day. A little further on we found a woman with an old apron tied round her shoulders, standing washing her only dress. She was expecting her confinement every day, and there was only one bed with one sheet and a counterpane in the house, and not a rag of clothing ready for the little being so soon to claim its portion in this heritage of misery and want.

The husband sat gloomily by the fire, with two or three children at his knee, and it was hard to get him to tell his story. . . . The family of five were living on soup and bread, valued at about 5s. a week.

I might go on for another column. . . . The incidents may differ, but the burden is still the same, not only here, but in every other town.

THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER COMMITTEES.

The Mansion House committee have received in eight days the princely sum of 28,550*l.*, at the rate of 3.57*l.* a day.

The committee held their weekly meeting on Friday. Mr. Alderman Cubitt (the late Lord Mayor) took the chair. Mr. Samuel Morley, of Wood-street, attended at the committee, and he read a letter which he had received from Mr. Cobden, dated from Blackburn, in which that gentleman states that he had arrived at Blackburn from Manchester. The country was covered with snow, and the scene around borrowed increased interest from the sudden advent of winter. Hitherto the population had wanted little more than food, but now that the inclement weather had set in they wanted blankets and warm clothing, which in winter were as essential to health as bread or soup. He had observed that there was a large balance in the hands of the Lord Mayor's Committee, and he doubted if it could be better disposed of than in the purchase of winter clothing, &c. He concluded:—

I have seen much to gladden one's heart amid the sorrowful scenes of this stricken place. All parties and sects are fused into one common effort of charity. The vicar was kind enough to accompany me to the soup-kitchen, where I found a Catholic priest, with a cook's apron round his waist, superintending, in his turn, the distribution of food for the day. The manly good humour and pluck with which hundreds of the more wealthy of the community address themselves to the almost superhuman task of organising a systematic relief for the overwhelming mass of destitution with which they are surrounded, and the perfect good order and grateful contentment of the poor people themselves, is a sight to cheer one's heart with the consolation that it is not an unmixed evil which thus unites all classes, sects, and parties in the bonds of one sympathetic kindness.

Mr. S. Morley supported the suggestion of Mr. Cobden. After some explanation from the committee, Mr. Morley, to show that he was satisfied with the course the committee were pursuing, handed in a cheque for 1,000*l.* The total amount received up to Thursday evening was 138,662*l.* 11s. 6d. The total amount already remitted, exclusive of Friday's grants, was 68,348*l.* 19s. Friday's grants were as follows:—to Preston, 2,500*l.*; Oldham, 2,000*l.*; Blackburn, 1,500*l.*; Stockport, 1,500*l.*; Wigan, 1,500*l.*; Dukinfield, 1,250*l.*, including 250*l.* for sewing-class; Hulme, 1,000*l.*; Burnley, 1,000*l.*; Stalybridge, 1,000*l.*; Ashton-under-Lyne (Borough Committee), 1,000*l.*; Ashton-under-Lyne (General Committee), 500*l.*; Hyde, 1,000*l.*; Tonge, 100*l.*; Darwen, near Blackburn, 250*l.*; Blue Pits, 100*l.*; Clitheroe, 250*l.*; Harwood, 100*l.*; Blackburn (overlookers), 150*l.*; Rippenden, 200*l.*; Lowton, 250*l.*; St. George's, Charleston, Pendleton, 50*l.*; Harwich, 100*l.*; Heaton Mersey, 100*l.*; Littleborough, 150*l.*; Hurst (General Committee), 200*l.*; Mottram, 100*l.*; Tintwistle, 350*l.*; St. Barnabas, 150*l.*; St. Thomas Red Bank, 100*l.*; Heywood, 100*l.*; St. Jude, Ancoats, 350*l.*; Lees, 500*l.*; Norden, 100*l.*; Embury, 150*l.*; Ramsbottom, 200*l.*; Woodhill and Burns, 50*l.*; Shawforth, 200*l.*; Stacksteads, 300*l.*; Chorley, 500*l.*; Royton, 200*l.*; and Glossop, 500*l.* Total, 21,600*l.*

On Monday the Mansion House Committee received no less than 7,500*l.*, including a donation of 500*l.* from Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Crampton, accompanied by a letter, in which they stated that

they had great faith in weekly subscriptions, and offering to send the sum of 50*l.* weekly for three months, before which time they hoped there would be some cessation in the fearful distress now prevailing.

At the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee in Manchester, on Monday, it was reported that the contributions received by the committee during the week amounted to a total of 19,300*l.* Of this sum 2,000*l.* had come from Edinburgh and 1,000*l.* from Melbourne (making altogether 10,550*l.* from the latter city). The Wesleyan Methodist Relief Committee had also sent from the Mission House, London, the munificent sum of 5,000*l.* to the Central Fund; and an intimation had been received of a further remittance of 3,760*l.* from New South Wales. Notwithstanding these noble efforts to meet the requirements of the crisis, the distress is increasing at a more rapid pace than the means to relieve it, and thousands are weekly falling into the ranks of the pauper poor.

#### THE SUBSCRIPTION MOVEMENT.

The Leeds subscription has reached 12,500*l.* On Friday evening, at the request of the local committee, a large number of the managers and foremen of the principal manufactories, warehouses, and workshops of the town met at the Town Hall, to devise the best means for organising workshop subscriptions. The Mayor presided. An excellent spirit seemed to animate all present, and various resolutions for carrying out the object of the meeting were adopted with unanimity.

The subscription in Bradford for the relief of the distress in the cotton districts now amounts to 15,670*l.* The operatives employed by Messrs. Forster and Fison, Greenholme Mills, Otley, have had weekly collections amongst themselves during the last eight weeks, and by that means have already raised 69*l.* 17s. 7d. in aid of their brethren who are suffering from the cotton famine. The last or sixteenth weekly subscription, by the workpeople in the employ of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., Saltaire, was 10*l.* 12s. 7d.

The Oxford University Fund already exceeds 5,000*l.*; Edinburgh, 4,000*l.*; Dundee, 1,060*l.* (a beginning); Ipswich, 1,000*l.* (an instalment); Huddersfield, 6,000*l.*; Halifax, about 2,000*l.*; York, about 3,000*l.* The Liverpool subscription has reached the munificent sum of 37,000*l.*, and the committee propose to forward 6,000*l.* per month to the distressed districts. The Birmingham subscription so far has only reached about 7,000*l.*; Bristol, 5,000*l.*; Worcester, 1,000*l.*

An influential canvassing committee has been organised for Manchester, and the city has been divided into districts, with the view of obtaining from it a subscription something like proportionate to its wealth and its political importance. A city meeting is to be held this day. Moreover, a great county meeting is to be held here in the course of the next few days.

In nearly all the public offices, workshops, and other places of business in Manchester, subscriptions have been begun, and in some cases they are made payable by monthly and weekly instalments to continue for a period of six months.

The Dublin Mansion-house Committee have already sent 6,000*l.* to Manchester. The Archdeacon of Dublin has handed to the Central Committee, Dublin, 1,000*l.* as the first instalment of the contribution of the churches of his diocese. The Bishop of Down has sent an instalment of 811*l.*; Londonderry, 400*l.*

An address was given last week to the boys of the Red Shoeblock Society on "Cotton, and the Distress of the Cotton-spinners." The boys seemed deeply interested, and set about a subscription from their earnings. This amounts to no less than 8*l.* One boy, who had 15*s.* in his "bank" (all saved from his penny earnings in the streets), gave 15*s.* to help the poor fellows in Lancashire. The shoeblock boys know well what it is to work hard, and many of them, perhaps remember what it was to have "no work." Their liberality in this instance may be an example to others who hear of it, and especially to schools, where young people can learn no lesson more valuable than how to feel for suffering, and how to help those who are in want.

The following have subscribed the munificent sum of 1,000*l.* each, during the past week—Peninsular and Oriental Company, S. Morley, Esq., Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., Sir J. Matheson and Co., Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., Lloyd, Entwistle, and Co., and "C. L."

A letter from Messrs. Guest and Chimes, brass works, Rotherham, recommends to the proprietors of large works a plan by which the relief fund would be augmented. They called a meeting of their workmen, and stated to them the condition of the distressed Lancashire operatives, at the same time reminding them that the lack of employment might have been in Yorkshire instead. They then suggested that the men should leave a certain rate per *l.* in the hands of their employers, to be devoted to purposes of relief. The workmen immediately took the matter up, and passed a resolution among themselves agreeing that at least a *minimum* of 2*l.* per cent., or 6*d.* in the *l.*, of their wages should be set apart for their relief of the Lancashire operatives. The whole of the large manufacturers of the neighbourhood cordially approve this plan, and intend to bring it before their workmen. The weekly offerings of Messrs. Guest and Chimes's workmen will amount to from 8*l.* to 10*l.*

Remittances have been received from Victoria, to the amount of 10,550*l.*, from New South Wales, to the amount of 17,000*l.*; Adelaide, 1,000*l.*; Hobart-Town, 500*l.*; Bombay, 25,000*l.*; Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 9,000*l.*; Montreal, 5,000*l.*

Canada West, 500*l.*; Toronto, 200*l.* (first instalment, besides others from various parts of the world).

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was on Monday present at a meeting of the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, held for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in the relief of the distress in Lancashire. The right hon. gentleman made a special point in his address of defending the mill-owners of the cotton districts from the charge of indifference to the sufferings of their workpeople. He quoted instances of the sacrifices some of those gentlemen are making, mentioning one firm who are maintaining the hands that had been in their employment by giving them half the rate of wages they formerly earned, appropriating to this purpose not less than 13,000*l.* per annum. In the face of such facts as this, he questioned whether the mill-owners ought to be expected to appear on the subscription lists at all; but on the landowners of the cotton districts, and on the class of gentlemen in Liverpool who by the importation and sale of cotton are, from the continuance of the famine, accumulating large fortunes, he strongly enforced the duty of coming promptly forward with a liberality commensurate with their wealth, to aid in mitigating the hardships and privations which the working classes of the county are called to suffer.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

During the past fortnight sermons and collections in churches and chapels throughout the country have been general. Weekly collections have been commenced at the Weigh-house Chapel.—The total contribution from the Metropolitan Tabernacle is 73*l.* In about six weeks there is to be another collection.—A weekly collection at Union Chapel, Islington, realised upwards of 6*l.* A special sacramental collection is also to be devoted to the same object, and large contributions of clothing have been made. It will be remembered that the collection made here and forwarded some time since to the Mansion House, amounted to 206*l.* Similar weekly collections of money and second-hand garments are made by the members of Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Islington, under the ministry of the Rev. Alexander Raleigh. Their special collection a short time back amounted to 23*l.* Last Sunday morning's deposits, anonymously made in boxes at the entrance to the place of worship, amounted to the handsome sum of 42*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*—On the 8th, after sermons by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie at the Chapel-of-ease, upwards of 300*l.* was collected.—On the same day, sermons were preached with the same object at the Offord-road Chapel, and about 60*l.* was subscribed; and at the River-terrace Presbyterian Church, after sermons by the Rev. J. T. Davidson, the collections amounted to upwards of 64*l.*—On Sunday, the 9th inst., two sermons were preached at Cross-street Chapel, Islington, in aid of the Lancashire distress, by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, when the sum of 107*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* was collected. Half of this has been paid into the Lord Mayor's Fund, and half sent to the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Baptist Churches. Upwards of 17*l.* was also raised last month in the Sunday-school for the same object. A fortnight since the ladies of the congregation despatched a quantity of clothing (altogether about 200 new and 400 old garments) to the distressed districts. A system of regular weekly subscriptions for the coming winter months is now being generally organised amongst the members of the church and congregation, and it is hoped a considerable sum will in this way be realised.—A meeting of the members of the congregation assembling at Holloway Chapel was held on Thursday evening, to consider what should be done this winter to relieve the distressed operatives in Lancashire. It was unanimously decided to canvass every member of the congregation, and obtain regular weekly or monthly subscriptions for the next three months. A committee of a dozen gentlemen was formed to carry out this object. About twenty ladies kindly volunteered to collect subscriptions by calling on every person within their respective districts. Depots for clothing and materials were appointed. A number of gentlemen promised their subscriptions, amounting to more than 30*l.* a-month, as a beginning.—At Claylands Chapel, Kennington, collections have realised 11*l*. It was resolved that a weekly subscription should be commenced, to last till the end of March. Those present gave their names for sums amounting to 9*l.* per week. It was also further resolved that a general appeal should be made to the congregation to sustain the weekly subscription, and that the neighbourhood should be canvassed for the same purpose.—The Rev. J. Kileby Jones, of Tonbridge Chapel, Euston-road, has collected 118*l.* 8*s.* In August last 57*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* was raised for the same object.—On Sunday, November 2nd, two sermons were preached in aid of the funds for the relief of the Lancashire operatives at Mornington Chapel, Hampstead-road; in the morning, by the pastor, the Rev. T. T. Lynch; in the evening, by Mr. Henry Vincent, a member of the congregation. The amount collected was 44*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*—The ladies who volunteered their services as collectors for the committee formed in connexion with the Lower Norwood Independent Church for the relief of the distress in Lancashire, handed to the treasurer on Wednesday last rather more than 27*l.* as the result of their first week's effort. It is confidently hoped that an equal sum will be forthcoming every week.—The third monthly collection at the Congregational Chapel, Surbiton, last Sunday, realised twice as much as at the first gathering, the amount increasing every month.

On the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Rev. T. A. Wheeler's service in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich,

was attended by a large mass of people, who—though nearly all of the poorer sort—gave the handsome sum of 16*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for the relief of their still poorer brethren. At Mr. Wheeler's own congregation (St. Clement's) the sum of 17*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* was raised on the same day. The Free Wesleyans in the same city have raised 44*l.*—The Congregationalists of Leek, Staffordshire, have raised the handsome sum of 122*l.* for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. Half of this sum will be added to the town subscription, and the other half sent to Congregational ministers for distribution among the suffering members of that body.—The Independent congregation at Maldon have contributed 47*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*—The Baptist congregation at Bury St. Edmund's, 26*l.* 12*s.*, in addition to 6*l.* 13*s.* raised by the children of the Sunday-school, making a total of 33*l.* 5*s.* A dépôt has also been opened in that town by Mr. Ben Jannings, for the reception of old clothes, blankets, &c.—In almost every village of Wiltshire collections have been made, and in some of the towns the sums realised have been considerable. In Devizes a collection has been made in every church and chapel. On Sunday last a sermon was preached by the rector of Devizes (the Rev. W. H. Teale) at St. Mary's Church, when upwards of 23*l.* was realised after the service. At the Old Baptist Chapel the minister (Dr. Marston) has suggested the establishment of a weekly fund, to be continued during the time the distress shall last, and the appeal of the rev. gentleman has already been very liberally responded to, although the congregation has previously, by a collection, raised the sum of 17*l.* Several ladies in Devizes are also collecting clothes, &c., and parcels have already been despatched to Lancashire.

EUROPEAN POWERS ON MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, by the Emperor's order, addressed the following despatch to his Majesty's ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg:—

Paris, Oct. 30, 1862.

Monsieur,—Europe has observed with a mournful interest the struggle which has continued for more than a year on the American continent. Hostilities have called forth sacrifices and efforts which are undoubtedly calculated to give the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but the spectacle which does so much honour to their courage has cost them numberless calamities and a terrible effusion of blood. To the effects of a civil contest, that from the very first assumed vast proportions, is to be added the danger of a servile war, which would fill up the measure of irreparable misfortunes.

The sufferings of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have been enough to excite the Emperor's most lively solicitude, even were we not ourselves affected indirectly by these events.

Influenced by the ties which the extension of commerce has multiplied between the different regions of the earth, Europe herself has felt the consequences of a crisis that has dried up one of the most abundant sources of public wealth, and which in the great centres of industry has been the cause of the severest trials.

When the contest commenced, we (as you are well aware) considered it a duty to observe the strictest neutrality, and the Cabinet at Washington has frequently acknowledged the good faith with which we pursued that line of conduct. The sentiments we adopted have never changed; but the benevolent character of this neutrality, far from imposing upon the powers an attitude which looks like indifference, should rather lead to our making ourselves useful to both parties, by aiding them to extricate themselves from a position which, for the present at least, seems without issue.

From the very commencement of the war, an equality of strength has been almost uniformly maintained by the belligerents, and though so much blood has been shed, there is at the present moment no perceptible change in that respect: nothing justifies our considering more decisive military operations as near at hand. On the contrary, according to the latest information received in Europe, the two armies are in such circumstances that neither has any reason to anticipate, within a limited period, any advantages sufficiently decided to turn the balance, and hasten the conclusion of peace.

This combination of circumstances points out an opportunity for an armistice, to which, moreover, no strategic interest seems at present to place any obstacle.

The disposition, favourable to peace, which begins to manifest itself in the North as well as the South, would second the efforts which might be made to render the idea of a truce agreeable.

The Emperor has therefore come to the conclusion, that this is a favourable opportunity for offering to the belligerents the combined good offices of the maritime powers, and his Majesty has commissioned me to make a proposition of that kind to the Government of her Britannic Majesty and the Court of Russia. It is proposed that the three Cabinets should endeavour, both at Washington and in the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which all direct and indirect acts of war shall cease provisionally by sea and land, and if necessary the period might be prolonged.

I need not say that these overtures imply, on our part, no judgment as to the origin or the issue of the dispute, nor any pressure on the negotiations which, it may be hoped, will arise out of the armistice. Our business is merely to smooth down the difficulties, and not to interfere further than may be desired by the two parties. In a word, we do not consider ourselves called upon to prejudge, but to prepare a solution for the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the belligerents from making advances.

Would not harmony between the three courts be, moreover, a sufficient guarantee of their intentions? Would it not give to their proceedings an evident character of impartiality? Acting in concert, they unite those conditions which are the best calculated to inspire confidence—the Government of the Emperor, by the constant traditions of French policy with regard to the

United States; that of England, by the community of races; that of Russia, by the friendship of which it has never ceased to give proofs to the Cabinet at Washington.

If the result should not justify the expectations of the three Powers, and if the fierceness of the contest should overpower the wisdom of their counsels, the attempt would not be the less honourable to them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity the more especially imposed upon them in a war which is accompanied by such strong feelings as render every direct effort at negotiation difficult to the two contending parties. It is the mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them a rigorous impartiality; and never can they make a more noble use of their influence than by employing it in the endeavour to terminate a strife which causes so much suffering, and compromises such mighty interests throughout the entire world.

Finally, even should these overtures produce no immediate result, they will not be altogether useless, for they will encourage the tendency towards conciliatory ideas, and thus contribute to hasten the time at which a return to peace may be possible.

I wish you to propose these considerations, in the name of his Majesty, to Lord Russell and Prince Gortchakoff, and to ask information regarding the intention of her Britannic Majesty and the Court of Russia, and you will be good enough to inform each court that I have written to the ambassador at the other in the same terms.

Accept, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUY.

Earl Russell's reply has been published with almost unprecedented promptness in the *London Gazette*. His lordship, after recapitulating the contents of the French note, says:—

Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the law of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent.

Her Majesty's Government recognise with pleasure in the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.

They are also of opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavours of England and France to attain the end proposed.

But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the Three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contains the reply of Prince Gortchakoff to the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Prince, after recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favour of conciliation in America, says:—

It is requisite above all to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exciting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a combined measure of the Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official, or officious (*officieux*) character, would risk arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention, and England should acquiesce, instructions shall be despatched to Baron Stockel at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues, if not official aid, at least moral support.

Meanwhile the French Government seems resolved not to acknowledge defeat. The *Moniteur* affirms that the replies of the British and Russian Cabinets are merely an adjournment of the mediation, repeats that opinions favourable to peace are every day gaining ground both in the North and the South, and adds that the hesitation of the two European Powers already mentioned has nearly reached its limit.

The Emperor has received M. Slidell, the Southern Envoy, at Compiègne.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society having observed with the deepest sorrow the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country sentiments friendly to slavery, feel it to be their duty to reiterate, and to command to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen, the fundamental principle of the anti-slavery movement in England, that "slaveholding is a sin and a crime before God," and therefore that unconditional emancipation whenever slavery is maintained is alone consistent with

the Divine law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity.

While the committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the biased addresses of many men of influence, all with the manifest tendency to bespeak favour for those who are contending for the extension and consolidation of slavery, and to disparage and discourage all efforts directed to its extinction, impress the committee with the painful conviction that, in some quarters, a demoralising effect has been produced.

The committee deplore and regard with profound grief the fratricidal conflict between the two sections of the American Union; but, while anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government with the express sole object of founding a confederacy to perpetuate slavery. On the other hand, the United States Government, embracing the political anti-slavery party of the North—commonly called the Republican party—has initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation, which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom. It has enforced the statutes against slave-trading which former Administrations, being pro-slavery, had allowed to become inoperative, and has prosecuted slave-traders to conviction and punishment; it has entered into a new anti-slave-trade treaty with Great Britain, conceding right of search, which former Governments, overruled by the Southern party, had steadfastly refused. To promote the speedy settlement of the territories by a non-slaveholding population, it has enacted a Homestead Bill, giving 160 acres of land to every immigrant, irrespective of his national origin; and moreover, carrying into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Congress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery for ever in those territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished slavery from the district of Columbia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act by prohibiting the rendition of slaves escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognised and entered into diplomatic relations with the negro republics of Liberia and Hayti; by the Confiscation Bill—considerately made non-retrospective—it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress, with a view to its immediate practical application.

Lastly, the President has lately issued a proclamation, declaring absolutely and for ever free all the slaves in those States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the committee deprecate a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion that the friends of the slave in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the emancipation party in the United States, in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavours to obtain justice for the slave, the committee issue the present address, earnestly commanding it to the favourable consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the committee,  
THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.  
S. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.  
27, New Broad-street, E.C.,  
London, Nov. 17.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

#### THE CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The rapid increase of destitution in the manufacturing districts making more earnest and united efforts for the relief of the people absolutely imperative, a meeting for this practical object was held yesterday, at noon, in the large vestry of the Poultry Chapel. It was attended by a very considerable number of the leading London ministers and laymen of the Congregational body. There appeared to be an understanding that the conference was to be considered private, and, therefore, we can only state in general terms the nature and result of the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. SPENCE was requested to preside. HENRY LEE, Esq., treasurer of the "Central Committee for the Relief of Congregationalists in the Cotton Districts," read a number of illustrative cases

of the prevailing distress, supplied in the monthly reports read by the committee from the churches to which grants were made, in order to show that in the absence of special funds raised by the Christian community, many of the most deserving of the sufferers would never be relieved at all. There was not the slightest intention on the part of the Congregationalists of Lancashire to do anything in a sectarian spirit, but it was seen to be essential that relief should be afforded by the churches to many of their members who would otherwise be left to perish. The other denominations, including the State-Church, had come to the same conclusion, and were acting upon the plan of contributing simultaneously to both Special and General Funds. Hitherto the efforts of the Congregationalists had not been marked by that unity and system which had now become necessary in order to provide the amount of money which the urgency of the crisis demanded of them.

In reply to a question from the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. LEE stated, that as treasurer of the Central Congregational Committee he had received about 6,000*l.*, which had been divided between sixty-three churches, and amongst 8,357 persons, of whom 1,327 were church-members, and 424 Sunday-school teachers. This sum, though small, had proved of inestimable service to the grateful recipients, as the reports which were obtained from the distributors, who were required to state how every shilling was expended, abundantly testified. The Rev. J. G. ROGERS, of Ashton, who attended with Mr. Lee as a deputation from Lancashire, intimated, in the course of his remarks, that the 6,000*l.* sent to the Central Committee of their body was by no means the extent of the aid rendered by the Congregational churches. At least a similar amount had been given by them to the Mansion-house and Manchester Committees, and probably much more, while considerable sums had been entrusted to individual ministers for disbursement. In the course of the conversation that followed it was very strongly urged by several speakers, including Mr. S. Morley, the Rev. E. White, the Rev. Henry Allon, Mr. T. C. Turberville, the Rev. George Smith, and Mr. D. Pratt, that henceforth all the money contributed by the churches for denominational purposes ought to pass through the hands of the Committee, so that relief might be afforded to all on a common basis; while there would be this subsidiary advantage, that the benefactions of the churches would appear in the aggregate instead of fragmentary as at present. This view of the subject cordially commanded itself to the meeting, and led to the further expression of an earnest hope that those ministers who were specially favoured with donations would report them to the committee, and so share them with their brethren. It was suggested, moreover, as highly desirable that even those portions of collections which congregations wished to appropriate to either of the general funds should be forwarded to a committee that should correspond with the managers of those funds. Several speakers expressed the confident opinion that the attendants at the Congregational places of worship required only to be made well acquainted with the real nature and extent of the distress, and to be furnished with the means of easily and safely transmitting their donations to the most needy people, in order to ensure regular and bountiful supplies during the winter. It appeared that not a few of the London churches have now set on foot weekly subscriptions, and that there is a prevalent feeling among the people for about an equal division of their contributions between general and denominational funds. It was ultimately resolved unanimously to form a committee in London charged with the duty of promoting systematic efforts among the churches, and of receiving Congregational and other subscriptions for the purpose, not of distributing them, but of sending them on to the special or general funds, in harmony with the expressed wishes of the donors. Of this committee Mr. S. Morley was appointed chairman and treasurer, and Mr. T. C. Turberville secretary.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

Baron Gros has been appointed Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James.

##### GREECE.

TRIESTE, Nov. 18.

Demonstrations friendly to England continue in Greece and the Ionian Islands. The choice of Prince Alfred for the Greek throne is regarded as certain.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P., addressed his constituents at Deptford last evening. He said, amongst other things, that it was understood a large reduction of expenditure would be proposed on the re-assembling of Parliament. In reference to the recent proposal to mediate in American affairs, he spoke in terms of approval of the course pursued by the Government.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales, according to advices from Rome, was on the point of leaving Rome on his return to England. His Royal Highness will proceed by sea to Marseilles, and is expected at Windsor Castle about the 25th inst. The visit of Prince Christian and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark will be prolonged beyond that period. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse will remain in England for about two months.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last night Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., delivered a lecture in

Exeter Hall in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Aerostation." The great hall was filled on the occasion. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., occupied the chair, in the absence of Mr. Bevan, who was prevented by indisposition from presiding. At the conclusion of the lecture two balloons were let off in the hall, in order that the spectators might be able to apprehend with more facility the principle on which they worked. Mr. Coxwell was to have superintended their ascent, but he was unable from illness to do so. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Punshon, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically conveyed to Mr. Glaisher for his instructive and interesting lecture.

INSECURITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The representative vestry of Paddington held a special meeting yesterday to consider a motion in reference to the late numerous garotte robberies in London. The object of the motion was to induce united action on the part of the parishes of London in bringing the unsafe state of the streets under the notice of the Government, with a view to ensure greater security for life and property. The motion, which was brought forward by Mr. Shaw, was carried unanimously, and a committee of eight members was formed to carry it into effect.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The money for the relief of the destitute people continues to find its way to the Mansion-house daily in greatly increased sums as compared with those sent a month or six weeks ago. Within the last week the daily receipts have averaged from 3,000*l.* to 7,600*l.*, and during the past six days the whole amount taken was 27,800*l.*, which is perhaps without parallel except at the time of the Indian Mutiny. The money taken yesterday amounted to about 4,650*l.* Public meetings to originate subscriptions have been held during the last few days at Chatham, Dudley, Stockton, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden. At Newcastle a large and active committee of ladies in this town are gathering together a very considerable quantity of clothing, new and second hand, which they are despatching in bales to the manufacturing districts. There are ladies' committees in North Shields and South Shields who are also gathering clothing together for the same purpose. It has been resolved to hold a meeting at Chelmsford this week to promote the subscription in that town and neighbourhood. A collection at the Independent Chapel at Bishop Stortford, after a sermon by Dr. Halley, yielded 50*l.* Collections in the Turret-green Chapel, at Ipswich, have produced 64*l.*, of which 1*l.* was subscribed by the children of the Sunday-school attached to the chapel. Various parochial collections continue to be made in the country districts, with more or less satisfactory results. Dr. Temple, of Rugby School; Dr. Blake, of the same scholastic establishment; Mr. George Melley, of Liverpool; Mr. Reed, of London (son of the late Rev. Dr. Reed), and other gentlemen, visited Preston on Monday, and, under the guidance of Mr. R. Ascroft (the chairman of the Board of Guardians), Mr. Alderman Smith, and other local officials, inspected the public soup-kitchen and sewing-schools in this town, and expressed great interest and satisfaction in the operations set on foot for the relief of the distress.

THE FOLKESTONE CLERGY ONCE MORE.—On Monday morning, the mayor of Folkestone entertained at a breakfast W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., the magistrates, corporation, &c., at the Royal Pavilion Hotel. Grace was said by the Rev. D. Jones, Baptist minister, chaplain to the mayor, the clergy of the Established Church refusing to remain to breakfast in consequence.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—A meeting was held at Cambridge on Monday in furtherance of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa. The Vice-Chancellor of the University presided, and the Bishop Designate, the Rev. Mr. Tozer, was one of the speakers. The Rev. Dr. Jeremie, in an able speech, supported the mission, but condemned the warlike proceedings which had taken place in connexion with it. He also condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the recent letter of the Bishop of Labuan, commanding the use of the revolver. The Rev. Mr. Tozer, in the course of his speech, expressed an opinion that, in allowing warlike measures to be taken, the late Bishop Mackenzie had acted under the advice of Dr. Livingstone. Subsequently the Dean of Ely defended the Bishop of Labuan. He described that prelate as a man of good actions but unguarded words, and expressed an opinion that the letter to which allusion had been made was no criterion of his intentions.

#### MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale here, to-day, in poor condition. The trade was quite as heavy as on Monday, at full that day's fall in the quotations. There was an extensive show of foreign produce on the stands, and sales progressed heavily, at fully Monday's reduction in prices, of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr. Floating cargoes of grain sold heavily, and the currencies were barely supported. Barley, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly, at Monday's reduced rates. The malt trade ruled inactive, and prices were the term in favour of buyers. Oats were in good supply, and slow request, at about the late fall in their value. Beans and peas ruled steady, and the quotations were fairly supported. Flour moved off slowly, yet no change took place in prices.

##### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

|               | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats.  | Flour.      |
|---------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------------|
| English ..... | 1,760  | 1,180   | 1,390 | 310    | 670         |
| Irish .....   | —      | 170     | —     | 2,900  | —           |
| Foreign ..... | 32,720 | 2,740   | —     | 36,710 | 1,760 sacks |

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

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Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

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| " Year . . . . .      | 1 6 0   |

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\* We have received a second letter from the Rev. A. J. Abbott, Wesleyan minister at Heywood, acknowledging various subscriptions for the relief of distress in that locality, and detailing further cases of destitution. We cannot take the responsibility of inserting this letter or any further appeals from Mr. Abbott. It appears, from a statement published in the *Daily News* by the chairman of the Heywood Relief Committee, that the several cases of alleged destitution to which Mr. Abbott's letter last week referred, have been strictly investigated, "and it appeared that in every instance he had been imposed upon, either by direct mis-statements or by a portion only of the truth having been told to him." Full details of the result of that investigation are given. It is further stated that "there is probably no town in the manufacturing districts where the machinery for the relief of the distress is more extensively and efficiently organised, or more prompt and certain in its action, than in Heywood." The Chairman of the Relief Committee adds:—"I have only to add that Mr. Abbott had the power, as a member of the Relief Committee, of issuing temporary relief tickets in such cases as he mentions. He did not do this; he did not even bring those cases under the notice of the committee; on the contrary, he preferred sending highly-wrought descriptions of 'Lancashire distress' to the London papers, with what object I do not presume to say." In future we shall refrain from publishing any personal appeals from Lancashire. There are now everywhere regular organisations to disburse the money subscribed, and it appears to us best for the interests of the poor operatives, and for the safeguard of the public, that all subscriptions in response to public appeals should be dispensed through them.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

## SUMMARY.

WE are now in possession of the diplomatic correspondence initiated by France for the purpose of promoting a joint mediation between the American belligerents. The ostentatious publication of the French despatch has called forth the replies of the British and Russian Governments. Both these Cabinets concur in the belief that the proposal of France would not be accepted by the Federal Government, and ought not, therefore, to be made. Lord Russell thinks it preferable that the three Powers should watch the course of events, and, if public opinion there, "as there appears reason to hope," should undergo any change, the European mediators "might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties." Prince Gortschakoff does not hold out the prospect of any official help on the part of Russia, but promises "moral support," if France should still persist in her intention, and England should acquiesce. The responsibility of a united mediation is thus, in effect, thrown upon the British Government. It can hardly be doubted that the dignified and forbearing position assumed by our Government will command the respect of the Northern States, and go far to change the current of public feeling there. They will acknowledge that we, the greatest sufferers by the

protracted war, are the most averse to any intervention that would prejudice their interests. The Emperor of the French has shown the animus by which he is actuated, in this blundering and isolated movement, by giving formal audience to the Confederate Envoy at Paris.

The growing aversion of the British people to any complicity with the slaveowners of the Southern States is finding audible expression. The Anti-slavery Society have issued a telling address on the subject, and a comprehensive Emancipation Committee has been formed for the purpose of enlightening the public on the real issues of the conflict which is being waged across the Atlantic, and as to the organisation and aims of the Southern Confederation. We trust that the country will be deluged with information on the subject, but in order to effect that object, it is necessary that the Committee should be promptly provided with ample resources.

It will be perceived that, at a meeting of leading Congregational ministers and laymen of London held at the Poultry Chapel yesterday, it was resolved to form a committee in London charged with the duty of promoting systematic efforts among the churches for the relief of the distress in Lancashire, and of receiving congregational and other subscriptions for the purpose, not of distributing them, but of sending them on to the special or general funds, in harmony with the expressed wishes of the donors. There was a strong expression of opinion against the policy of special appeals to the public on the part of individual ministers and others, in which we cordially concur. Up to the present time the Central Congregational Committee have received about 6,000L which has been divided between sixty-three churches—that sum, however, not being a moiety of the sums subscribed by the Congregationalists, who have sent large funds to the Mansion-house and Manchester committees.

The Greek revolution proceeds as satisfactorily as the most ardent friend of order could desire. The Provisional Government appears to be supported by the entire population. To the National Assembly, which is shortly to meet for the purpose of deciding on the future government of the kingdom, Greek residents in foreign parts are authorised to elect representatives. This is a bold innovation, which has given great umbrage to the Porte, who has protested against the decree. According to present appearances, the Greeks will hear of no sovereign but Prince Alfred, and are getting up demonstrations all over the country in his favour. By forcing the vacant crown upon our young English Prince, they hope to obtain the surest guarantee of their liberties, and to pave the way for the peaceable annexation of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece.

Pending the electoral contests in the Northern States of America, active hostilities between the belligerents in Virginia have been suspended. Both sides are playing a game of military strategy. The Confederates, while appearing to fall back upon Gordonsville, seem to be meditating some new and bold enterprise; perhaps another raid into Maryland, or a sudden and combined attack on detached sections of M'Clellan's army. The Richmond papers vigorously proclaim the impossibility of reunion on any terms with the North, which Mr. Horatio Seymour and his Democratic adherents so persistently urge. The shipment of slaves from Texas to be sold in Cuba indicates the alarm of the slaveholders of that State at the results of the Federal expedition which has been sent to Galveston, and is another proof that the Confederates have no intention of abolishing slavery.

The state of our relations with Eastern Asia is still a cause for anxiety. It appears that Colonel Ward, the American filibuster, who sold his services to the Pekin Government, has been killed in an engagement with the rebels, and that the Imperialists can make no effectual head against internal anarchy. The rumoured attack on Shanghai by the Taepings has dwindled into a looting expedition to a village near that city, which was dispersed by one of the Government interpreters, his groom, and eight or nine volunteers. At Ningpo, threatened again by the Taepings, part of the pirate fleet which lately aided the Imperialists in capturing that city has gone over to the rebels, and the French have sent home for more gunboats. Meanwhile, it is remarkable that though the Taepings hold all the country round Shanghai, the export of tea from that port has increased threefold, and 20,000 additional bales of silk have been shipped this season, as compared with last. In Japan the European representatives are still in danger. One of the feudal nobles (who are all opposed to foreign intercourse), with his armed retainers, lately attacked a party of foreigners and killed an Englishman. In forcing ourselves upon the Japanese, we have thrust ourselves into a wasp's nest, and must take the consequences,

## THE ELECTORAL SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

THE reports which have reached this country of the American elections are, as yet, too vague to be accepted as a decisive index of the state of public opinion, or as an earnest of a change of policy at Washington. Some confusion of thought exists in England as to what these elections are, and, consequently, as to the political effects which it is anticipated will follow them. Without detaining our readers with a description of the bearing which the elections have upon the *personnel* and policy of the several States, we may just remind them that, so far as the United States Congress is concerned, the representatives chosen will not take their seats till December, 1863, unless, indeed, circumstances should compel the President to convene the Legislature before the customary period. The Congress about to meet, and to which the President's message is now in course of preparation, is one in which the Republican or Free-soil party have an overwhelming party majority, not likely, we imagine, to be much influenced by recent Democratic or Pro-slavery triumphs. The large majority, therefore, obtained by the latter in the City and the State of New York, and the revival of strength which it has exhibited elsewhere, are not important in the sense of effecting any large immediate transference of political power, but they are important as showing the present inclination of popular opinion—and unquestionably it is unfavourable to the present administration.

The electoral successes of the Democrats in New York State and City are hailed by the *Times*, and, on that untrustworthy authority, will be regarded by great numbers in this country, as an auspicious victory of the Conservative over the Revolutionary element in American society, and as a sort of national demonstration in favour of peace as against war. We must not, however, suffer ourselves to be misled by a tricksy management of words. No doubt, the Democrats are Conservatives—but Conservatives of what? Their creed, from the first, has been moulded by their sympathy with Southern slavery, and by their appreciation of its gains, in which they deeply participated. The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, the upholding of the Dred Scott decision, the Monroe doctrine, the extension of slavery to the territories, the annexation of Cuba, Mexico, and Canada, and, as an inevitable pendant, intense hatred of England, constitute, as the *Spectator* pointedly reminds us, the leading items of what, in Transatlantic phrase, would be described as the Democratic "platform." These are some of the worthy objects which this party is anxious to conserve. These are the ends for which they fight under the war-cry of "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Mr. Lincoln's administration, unhappily, as we think, has given them some semblance of reason for raising this cry. In his anxiety to suppress all the movements of faction by which the Democrats were striving to weaken his hands against the South, the President and his Cabinet have trespassed beyond the bounds of policy, in applying the "higher law," the law of self-preservation inherent in every Sovereign Power, to put in abeyance, for the time-being, personal rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution. *Habeas Corpus*, free speech, a free press, and the right of assembly, are blessings which we in England are not in danger of undervaluing—but the whole history of the Democratic party in America goes to prove that they were valued by it chiefly as the instruments by which it could force its own pro-slavery creed upon the submission of its fellow-countrymen. Technically, their protest against the administrative violation of the Constitution is unquestionably defensible—practically, it amounts only to an exhibition of anger at being prohibited by the "higher law" of patriotism, reason and religion, from paralysing the hands of the executive in a death-grapple with rebellion, and from bringing back, by means of successive Federal humiliations, those good old times in which the Constitution gave them ample liberty to coin "the almighty dollar" from human blood and bones.

An early peace between the contending nations is ardently desired by Europe, and it seems to be taken for granted that the re-ascendancy of the Democrats will bring it about. Acquiescing hypothetically in the assumption, it becomes Englishmen, at least, before exchanging congratulations on the prospect, to acquire some definite notion of what that peace, negotiated by a Democratic Government, almost necessarily implies. There is no more disposition among the Democrats than among the Republicans to open negotiations with the South based upon a recognition of its independence. "The Union as it was," is as essential a part of the *Conservative* policy, as "the Constitution as it is." The difference between the two parties consists in

this—that the Republicans hope to force the South back again into the Union, subject to the condition that slavery shall not be carried into new territories; and that the Democrats would have it back, by force, if necessary and possible, but if not, by a surrender to it of all that it demands. The Confederates and the Democrats, be it remembered, are one in heart and one in policy as to everything but the single item of secession—and the kind of peace which they are anxious to obtain would be best symbolised by the installation of Jefferson Davis in the President's chair at Washington, and the direction of the reunited strength of the American people to a re-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, a reopening of the African slave-trade, and, probably, an insolent defiance of England. "The Union" is the key-principle of their creed; but the Union with a pro-slavery not an anti-slavery leaning would be their choice. Should they come into power before the contest is at an end they may be expected to prosecute hostilities with the South, holding the sword in one hand, and a compromise yielding everything which slavery requires for its perpetuation in the other—and our people who are misled into an expression of joy at the recent successes of the party, will, in all probability, awake from their delusive dream to witness the establishment of a slave power, stronger, more truculent, and more deadly in its enmity to England than any the world has ever before seen.

We have endeavoured to foreshadow what might be expected on the hypothesis of the Democrats succeeding in restoring "the Union as it was." But the hypothesis itself we take to be hardly admissible. Indeed, any conclusion of the present civil war which leaves slavery as a sanctioned element of the Constitution is in the highest degree impracticable, and even, if actually accomplished, would be but temporary. It is not merely the clash of sentiment which such a settlement presupposes, but the inevitable antagonism of interests, which compels us to believe that the North and South cannot be co-partners in rule any longer. The rapid development of the West, and the necessity to it of free as opposed to slave labour, renders it a matter of certainty that the two systems cannot long co-exist, and, as it were, run parallel to each other across the same continent under one Government. The "irrepressible conflict" is far more due to the marvellous expansion of the West in population and in wealth than to the anti-slavery feeling of the North. The South sees clearly enough that no aggregate of constitutional guarantees in favour of its "peculiar domestic institution" could avail long against the rapid organisation of Western States, and that political power could not be permanently vested in a minority, dwindling in numbers and importance proportionally to an ever-increasing majority. President Davis and his colleagues knew well enough what they were about when they seceded from a Union in which mere growth of population on the one hand, and incipient decay on the other, had already destroyed the balance of interests, and had indicated as distinctly as the handwriting on the wall the not-far-distant and the inevitable doom of slavery under the American Union. We do not anticipate that with this ulterior prospect in view he will hastily snap at the most tempting bait the Democratic party can offer him, and the triumph of that party in recent elections, so far from indicating, in our judgment, an earlier termination of the war, promises rather to prolong the contest by disheartening the most earnest of the Federal parties, by debasing the motives which should animate the people, and by pursuing an illusion which, however flattering to party feeling and to national vanity, will retreat further from the grasp the more madly and wickedly it is followed.

#### THE NATIONAL OFFERING TO LANCA-SHIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN, at the present moment, presents a noble spectacle—such as she has never witnessed, and for which history has never furnished a parallel. The cry of "Help for Lancashire" has gone into every part of the three kingdoms, and the great heart of the nation has been, at length, thoroughly moved by the appeal. County meetings and towns meetings, churches and chapels, house-to-house visitations, workmen's organisations, weekly and monthly subscriptions, collecting boxes in shops and in public places, are swelling to an amount adequate to the emergency the national contribution to our suffering operatives. The latent sympathy of universal England is finding adequate means of expression, and the result exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The appeal has been made with due urgency, the requisite machinery has been put in action, and during the past week more than 40,000£, has flowed into the

treasury of the London and Manchester Committees, being an increase of 13,000£ over the preceding week. It is estimated by Mr. Lee, the Treasurer of the Congregational Fund,\* that Lancashire herself contributes weekly, in various ways, towards the support of her workpeople, 30,000£. This will bring up the total amount of England's voluntary rate in aid of the suffering cotton districts to the magnificent sum of 70,000£ per week. If this is likely to be the scale of relief for the next three months, it would represent for that period alone an aggregate of 910,000£—a sum, reckoning for an increase of 10,000 destitute a-week (at 2s. a head, 1,000£), and for providing clothing and bedding for the poor operatives, fully adequate to the occasion. The past week has settled once for all the question of State aid. It is no longer necessary.

What a glorious spectacle of liberality, of energy, of self-sacrifice, of religious principle, does that 40,000£ received at London and Manchester represent, both in the actual gift and in the mode of its collection! We see the millionaire and the workman, the merchant and his clerk, the landowner, farmer and labourer, the manufacturer and his hands, the clergyman and his congregation, the householder and his servant, the University don and the undergraduate, the gentleman and the shoeblock, all actuated by the same noble impulse, and giving of their superfluity, their earnings, or subtracting from their scanty wages, to help the famine-stricken population of the North. There were, indeed, adequate motives for this response. The wide extent of the distress, the advent of cold weather, the knowledge that the calamity was unavoidable, and above all, the patience, fortitude, and manly independence of the sufferers themselves, would not fail to arouse universal sympathy. But after all there must be in the heart of this great nation a strength of religious principle, a conscientious sense of duty, an activity of benevolence, a community of feeling, and an aptness for organisation adequate to produce such a result. The cotton crisis has been the testing time of our national character, and we thank God that England seems likely to meet the exigency.

It is not so much the large sums subscribed as the spontaneity of the sympathy, and the noble qualities that have been called forth, that excite admiration, thankfulness, and hope. People ask not how little they can give, but how much they can spare. Voluntary collectors for Lancashire are numbered by the thousand. Retiring men and timid ladies become "beggars" with a will. One person sends 1,000£ under the modest initials of "C. L.;" another, whose praise is in all the churches, gives the like sum in the hope that the London committee will spend all their surplus and throw themselves on the public to replace it. Workmen improvise their own machinery for sending a weekly sum, or mulct themselves in a certain percentage of their wages. The artisans in one establishment at Leeds forego their holiday at fair time to contribute their day's wages to the local relief fund. Some workmen have already reached their twelfth weekly contribution. Wardrobes are thinned that the naked may be clothed, and the Bridewell, Blackfriars, groans with the piled-up bales of new and old clothing, beds, and blankets. "Ladies," says the Mansion House report, "go into shops and purchase from 20£ to 50£ worth of blankets, flannel, sheeting, linsey, and the like, and send them to the depot, sometimes without even a name, and often with only a couple of modest initial letters. One gentleman called a day or two ago with three dozen of waterproof leggings. Others call in cabs with all manner of useful things in portmanteaus, which they empty and then take them away." Oxford University offers its handsome quota with a grace and heartiness that enhances the value of the gift—or rather debt—passing a resolution, "That the distress

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| *In seventeen towns, containing population of upwards of a million, there has been expended by local relief committees (weekly) ... | £11,000 |
| Estimate the amount of local relief distribution not included in this return (weekly) ...   | 6,000   |
| Estimate the private relief afforded by mill-owners in payment of money, remission of rent, providing food (weekly) ...             | 8,000   |
| Estimate private soup-kitchens and other modes of relief, casual and systematic ...   | 2,000   |
| Relief afforded by Poor-law guardians:—   |         |
| In twenty-four Unions, out-door relief  | 14,440  |
| Ditto, in-door relief   | 2,600   |
|   | £44,000 |

Thus we have a total of 44,000£ weekly, though I suppose the actual amount considerably exceeds this sum. Of this the Manchester Central Committee provide 6,000£ weekly; the Lord Mayor's Fund about the same amount, 6,000£ weekly. Of the former, a considerable portion is contributed by Lancashire, showing that, after deducting what may be supplied by sympathising friends at a distance, the cotton districts themselves furnish little short of 30,000£ weekly towards the support of the workpeople.

in the cotton districts is a national calamity, and must be met by national efforts." Government employees, railway servants, volunteers, and common soldiers, press forward to take part in the common work, and we read of one section of the London shoeblocks subscribing among themselves no less than eight pounds to send to the cotton districts.

But this brief review would be sadly incomplete without reference to Lancashire itself. England contributes of its substance to the poor operatives, and receives in return a sublime lesson of Christian endurance. "That combination of manly fortitude with Christian resignation," said Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Monday night, "not in an individual only, not among the picked men of the community—for there it would not surprise us—but running through great communities and great masses of the labouring people, is, I venture to say, one of the noblest spectacles which ever was exhibited to the eyes of the English nation. And if there is one thing which makes this spectacle more touching than another it is the remarkable development of a high—perhaps I ought not to use the word, for I do not mean of an ostentatious, but of a deep, serious, and earnest sentiment of religion among these people." From many concurrent accounts, it seems certain that widespread, serious impressions have been produced upon the poor operatives during this period of sore trial. Many hundreds are brought within range of new influences, social and spiritual, in schools, in sewing classes, in their own homes, in places of worship—none the less potent because to a great extent indirect.

Lancashire (writes a clergyman on the spot), is one vast committee-room. Go where you will, in the drawing-room, railway-carriage, or commercial-room, the conversation is all the same. Men exchanging their thoughts as to the best modes of relief, and detailing what their committee did yesterday, and often some fresh tale of noble sacrifice on the part of millowner or coalowner, which somehow or other never gets before the general public of England. Whilst the "hands" are hanging down in forced idleness, their "lords" are slaving for them from morn till eve. I see them pale and worn, and ladies looking very ill. I don't think they were always so. Young men riding their hunters along the hard road to attend "the committee," and young ladies showing the factory-girls how to hold the needle.

Honour be to these self-denying philanthropists whose work is a blessing alike to giver and receiver—to the hundreds of clergymen of all denominations and the members of the sixty-one committees in the district who, while in many cases suffering, have taken upon themselves the arduous task of dispensing a nation's liberality—to that still more numerous class, from the millowners downwards, whose local charity and personal sympathies, though not registered in newspapers, have contributed so much to carry their poorer brethren through this heavy visitation! There is, as Mr. Gladstone said, "full evidence that this great suffering is doing its work, and that after the day of trial has passed by the great body of operatives employed in the Lancashire factories will be even in a greater degree than they were before useful and valuable members of the British community—devoted subjects of the Queen, and servants of Almighty God."

#### THE POETRY OF SAVAGE SENTIMENT.

"He lisped in numbers; for the numbers came." Poetry is the language of human childhood, because it is the language of sincere emotion expressed by simple images. Impressions precede ideas, and reproduce themselves in almost material forms. The fresh young soul reflects with artless readiness the lights and shades, the colours and the forms, of all surrounding things. Reflected first in speech that is scarce articulate—the stuttering syllables of awakening consciousness—they find expression soon in word-pictures of unstudied faithfulness—pictures that melt into music as well as glow with life. All that follows is but the extension and improvement of these earliest utterances of the untutored heart. The poet of civilisation enlarges the canvas, and more skilfully mixes the colours, with which the bard of nomad tribes produced his rude effects—but nothing more. Bright sunshine and dusky foliage, flowers of soft hue and birds of brilliant plumage, gliding waters and rushing winds, the glory of rising and of setting suns, the solemn splendour of moon and stars, the golden beauty of the corn-field and the orchard, the stateliness of manhood, the gentleness of woman, the innocence of childhood, the power of love, the mystery of death,—these are the materials of which songs are woven in all ages; the art of the poet succeeding at best in hiding the basis of the fabric beneath the embroidery of ideal conceptions. From Homer to Tennyson, the staple is ever the same. They all sing of nature

and man, of beauty and love, "of death, and of glory that never can die."

All this we find in that remarkable address of loyal sympathy which the Maori chiefs of New Zealand have forwarded to the Queen through Sir George Grey and the Duke of Newcastle. It is a beautifully simple yet highly poetic expression of sentiment, very unlike that which we should expect to find animating aboriginal tribes towards the Sovereign of a civilised and conquering nation. Consistent with that instinct of filial affection which is the earliest form of loyalty, it opens with an apostrophe to the Queen as "Our Mother." But as if the Maoris understood the distinction between a Prince Consort and a Queen Regnant, the address makes no allusion to Albert as their Father, or as ours. "We, your Maori children," they continue, "are now sighing in sorrow together with you, even with a sorrow like to yours." But it is the sorrow of condolence rather than of bereavement. The Queen they describe as a nourishing mother—the Prince they compare to an uprooted cedar—just such a distinction as might be made between the patriarchal head of a tribe and one of its most conspicuous braves. "We have just heard the crash of the huge-headed forest tree, which has untimely fallen, ere it had attained its full growth of greatness." The simile has been hard-worked enough by our public writers and orators, but it comes back to us from a primeval land fresh as the dawn; rising, like it, from the far-off sea. But none of our elegiasts venture to put into the mouth of the widowed Sovereign a lament for her departed spouse. The license of poetry diminishes as its culture advances. In all early poems, transitions of this sort are as frequent as they are abrupt. "This is our lament," say the Maoris; but it is only theirs, by the transference of their strong and simple feeling into the heart and mouth of Victoria. Assuredly she will pardon the freedom of their artless lay. She will recognise in the mournful lyric of the Maoris the noblest thought of her own Poet Laureate. He has crowned the memory of Prince Albert with the "whi'e flower of a spotless life." They put into her lips the apostrophe, "Go fearless then, O Pango, my beloved, in the paths of death; for no evil slanders can follow you." But the pride of the sovereign lady's confidence in her husband's fame, sinks quickly into the moaning of the woman's heart over the loss of her "shelter from the sorrows and ills of life"—the silence of the sweet voice that gladdened her home and her guests. Yet again the remembrance of his greatness rises up to console her affliction for his loss. "Oh, my noble pet bird, caught in the forests of Rapaura! Let, then, the body of my beloved be covered with royal purple robes." Yes! it is no mere darling of the affections that she mourns. It is not the child but the husband of her love for whom she weeps—and for him, as not alone a man, but a King among men. She claims to make his grave with the great—to cover his body with "all-rare robes,"—yea, that "the great Rewa" shall himself bind the garments of praise about her beloved, and hang in his ear the "precious jasper" of her own adornment. It is "the most precious jewel" that has been taken from her regalia—the pillar of her palace that has been transferred to the skies. But the most expressive images are less expressive than the reality. A broken column, a fallen tree, an inverted torch, are memorials of the dead,—but the dead themselves are more eloquent of the universal fate. "Oh, my beloved! you used to stand in the very prow of the war canoe, inciting all others to noble deeds." There is the man himself—not his image. We see him as he was—the guide of action, the exemplar of virtue. We see again the broad, calm brow, the tranquil face, the eye that looked into the future, the hand that signalled to the toilers and the warriors how and when to strike. The Maoris have no wealth of metaphor. They are soon at the end of their stock of similes,—and then they come back, wisely and honestly, to the simple truth: "Yes, in thy lifetime thou wast great." And so the lament closes with the universal wail—"I have lost my love, no more shall he revisit this world,"—and the eternal reproach, "Oh physicians, where was the power of your remedies? What, oh priests, availed your prayers!"

Surely, these are a people not far from the Kingdom of God. Groping in heathen darkness, they yet touch the outskirts of the light. Untaught of science and of revealed religion, they yet are skilled in the knowledge of the heart, and have learned the lesson of charity. They have put off half the rudeness of their savage state, for they have cast away the resentment that they well might cherish against a power that has not always been as just and merciful as it is strong. Of all the provinces and tribes that own Victoria's sway, they have best approved themselves to her gentle spirit, for they have offered her the loving condolence

of uncorrupted hearts in the language of unconscious poetry.

While the proofs of self-sacrifice and liberality are so many and various we cannot doubt that Lancashire will be carried through her distress; we will not believe that the princely contribution of last week is exceptional. The utmost liberality of the public is not likely to give more than 2s. 6d. a head per week to the cotton-workers, who have been earning on the average their 15s., besides shielding them from the inclement weather; and in order that that rate may be insured, it is necessary that public aid should be continuous, that what is lost by the absence of large amounts, which cannot come in for long, should be made up by weekly or monthly contributions for the next three months from a larger number of places and persons. The machinery is now so generally in operation that it can be kept up and extended with little extra effort, especially in connexion with manufactories, business houses, and religious organisations. Our columns have furnished many examples of its satisfactory working, which, if generally followed, would ensure a princely and certain sum week by week, as long as the emergency requires.

unanimously by the Virginian Convention, slavery was then regarded as an evil to be got rid of as soon as circumstances would permit.

Meanwhile a large number of the old gentry, ruined by family pride, extravagance, and indolence, passed away, and their neglected estates were divided among a small but entergetic body of proprietors who cultivated tobacco only in rotation with other crops, and applied capital and science in agricultural pursuits. Virginia seemed to be on the high road to prosperity. There was a growing influx of white labour, and a fair prospect that in the lapse of time slavery would die out, and that the State would become as exclusively free soil as the States immediately north of it. The "domestic institution" once more blighted these improving prospects. King Cotton had begun to assert his sway, and the annexation of Alabama, Florida, and Texas successively to the Union provided a boundless expanse of virgin soil for its cultivation. The value of slaves steadily rose, and the planters of Virginia found it more immediately profitable to breed slaves for sale in the South than, by the tedious processes of agriculture, to improve the value of their estates. Landed property in the State again began to diminish in worth, and to go out of cultivation, because the "gentlemen" of Virginia concentrated their efforts upon producing the largest possible crop of human flesh to send to the new Southern cotton-fields. Richmond grew into the slave-mart of the United States, and it is estimated that from 1840 to 1850 no less than 100,000 head of human live-stock, valued at fifty millions of dollars, were sent South, and that up to the outbreak of war this atrocious export trade was going on at the rate of 15,000 slaves per annum.

The moral effects of this change were soon visible. The emancipationists died out, and the advocacy of gradual abolition became not only unpopular but dangerous. That which in 1776 had been spoken of with shame by Virginian statesmen was nearly a century later proclaimed to be a benevolent ordination of Providence. In 1854 we find the *Richmond Examiner* proclaiming—"It is all an hallucination to suppose that we are ever going to get rid of African slavery, or that it will ever be desirable to do so. . . . The negro is here, and here for ever; is our property, and ours for ever; is never to be emancipated; is to be kept hard at work, and in rigid subjection all his days." In September, 1855, the *Richmond Enquirer* also spoke of "the existence of slavery as a permanent institution," as being "the true and great question of the day." Our readers will have hardly forgotten the fanatical addresses of Governor Wise, of the panic that ran through all Virginia when John Brown attempted to seize Harper's Ferry, and the subsequent persecution and expulsion of every one in the State suspected of abolitionism.

Economically and socially, also, Virginia has suffered disastrously by the revival of the internal slave-trade. All other interests have become subordinate to that of breeding slaves. At the Revolution she had nearly twice the population of Pennsylvania, her neighbour—in 1860, the respective numbers were 1,047,411 and 2,849,266! Her farms are not relatively one-third the value of those in the adjoining territory; her unimproved land three times that of the Granite State; her external commerce and internal communication will not bear any comparison with those of her neighbour. While in all the Free States every one is educated, there were lately in Virginia 1,260,000 youths who received no education except what could be imparted by their benighted parents. The poor whites are, as a rule, ignorant, degraded, and demoralised—despised even by the blacks. Mr. Olmsted says he saw in Virginia "more excessively poor than anywhere else." To talk of liberty and independence in connexion with them is simply ludicrous. With abundance of mineral wealth, and coal-fields the most extensive in the world, a limitless supply of water-power, a rich soil and most genial climate, Virginia, said the *Richmond Enquirer*, in 1852, "from being first in point of wealth and material power, has come down to the fifth in the former and the fourth in the latter. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, stand above her in wealth, and all but Massachusetts in population and political power." It is almost pitiable to see this sinking community clinging with such desperation to the institution which has wrought their ruin, as to face all the calamities of civil war rather than become members of a free-soil State. But, as we know, the general sense of the population was overborne by a selfish oligarchy. We have only to multiply Virginia by ten, and we have substantially a picture of the condition to which the Confederate States will be reduced, if they are unable to wrest from the North the right to indefinite expansion westward.

The sole flourishing institution of the Virginians is that of slavery. Slave-breeding, like

cattle-breeding in other States, is a lucrative profession. The negroes, who outnumber those of any Southern State, are, as a rule, well fed, not overworked, and mildly treated—as are live stock in general when being reared for the market. But they are rigorously denied all instruction, and are forbidden by law to meet together for worship, or for the purpose of mutual improvement. Though they are encouraged to "profess religion"—which is in their practice a compound of fanaticism and superstition—their standard of morals is very degraded, their habits swinish and offensive. They live in a sensual Paradise, and have but small reverence for the marriage-tie. Their owners, though not in general cruel or harsh, may cowhide, hunt them with bloodhounds, or kill them at their pleasure, and are amenable not to law, but only to public opinion for such treatment. Every day of the week, except Sunday, families of negroes—men and women, boys and girls—are placed upon the auctioneers' blocks in Richmond, their points canvassed like cattle, and sold singly as "lots" to the highest bidders, with the probability that in a few days members of the same family will be separated by hundreds of miles, and never again see each other's faces. Nay worse! Of that group of sable Africans now standing aloft before the keen gaze of hardened slave-merchants and planters, it may chance that one will form a member of a gang in Alabama doomed to endless cotton-growing beneath the lash; a second may find something like a home as a body servant in a Southern family; a third may come to be hunted with bloodhounds as a fugitive; a fourth, like the sister of Sella Martin, may be bought to gratify the brutal lust of some Georgian clergyman, who will afterwards sell his own flesh and blood! It is to perpetuate these infamies, in the sacred name of liberty and independence, that the South demands to be acknowledged as a "nation." It is, perhaps, the crowning feature of this crime against humanity that a great number—if not the majority—of these traffickers in human flesh are members of Christian churches, and have of late years—together with their clergy—come to defend their infernal occupation from Scripture. Thus, even in Virginia, where it is to be seen in its mildest forms, slavery may be emphatically described in the words of Charles Sumner—as "barbarous in origin; barbarous in law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous wherever it shows itself; while it breeds barbarians and develops everywhere alike in the individual, and in the society to which he belongs, the essential elements of barbarians."

The whirlwind of war has swept over this degraded State, whose chief city, with its slave-auctioneers, and slave-dealers' offices, slave-marts, and gangs of slaves "for sale or hire," is at present the fitting capital of the new Slave Power. The country has been laid waste by contending armies, the white population have passed through untold sufferings, and of the slaves nearly 60,000 are supposed to have escaped from bondage. Humanity may thank the Federals at least for that. Exercising her sovereign State rights, Virginia voted herself out of the Union, and we are told that, in consequence of the calamities that have fallen upon her, the population are heart and soul with the Southern Confederation. Still, notwithstanding the glowing representations of the *Times*' correspondent at Richmond, the "gentlemen" of Virginia do not appear to be altogether satisfied with their new allies. Peachum and Lockit have fallen out over the very question—that of State rights—on which their grievances are founded. *Apropos* of the conscription which is being enforced in Virginia as in other Southern States, the *Richmond Examiner* very recently put forth its lamentation as follows:—"Virginia is the object of endless imposition. But there are limits to everything, and the patience of the State *will not stand much longer the repetition of affronts*. This commonwealth has poured out its blood and treasure in the present war as no State is recorded to have done in ancient or modern history. But that same pride and courage which have caused her to make and support these sacrifices are the very traits which render such insults as these less supportable here than they would elsewhere be." The writer, therefore, is indignant that Virginia, "after draining her arms-bearing population to the dregs" in the service of the Confederacy, and being left to drive the enemy from her western border by her own forces, should be interfered with by the "creatures" of the Confederate Government. The prevalence of such serious dissensions while the enemy is at the gate does not realise those roseate pictures of Confederate patriotism and self-sacrifice which come from the South, nor promise for the unbroken unity of the new Confederation.

Nearly a century ago Jefferson uttered a warn-

ing voice, and his prophecy is now being strangely fulfilled. In reference to the people of his own State he said, in 1787:—"They will forget themselves but in the sole faculty of making money, and will never think of omitting to effect a due respect for their rights. The shackles, therefore, which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of this war will remain on us long—will be made heavier and heavier, till our rights shall revive, or expire in a convulsion." Many a Virginian must now feel that the predicted day of retribution, though long delayed, has at length come, and confess the bitter truth that Providence will, sooner or later, call to account those who make merchandise of men's bodies and souls.

#### THE CIRCULAR OF M. DROUYN DE LHUY'S.

The full text of the important circular addressed by the new Foreign Minister of France, on the 20th ult., to the Cabinet of Turin, has been published. The first half consists of a recapitulation of the principal occurrences, diplomatic and otherwise, connected with the occupation of Rome during the last fourteen years. The concluding and more important portion is as follows:—

The Emperor has taken upon himself to explain in a letter recently inserted in the *Moniteur* the principles which guide his policy, and to demonstrate to Italy as well as to the Holy See the aim to be attained and the means to attain it. From the moment that the Emperor thus indicated the difficulties of the task and the conditions of success, his Government has not ceased to renew his attempts to reconcile men's minds and to restore to troubled consciences and suffering interests peace and security. The results have not, unfortunately, up to the present time, responded to his wishes; but if we have to regret on one side the persistence with which the court of Rome has refused to seek with us for bases on which to effect an acceptable transaction, important events, which I cannot pass over in silence, have happened on the other side to confirm its resistance, and, by authorising its doubts, place the Government of the Emperor in new difficulties. General Garibaldi, substituting his individual initiative for the regular action of the public powers, organised an expedition notoriously directed against us, and claiming with arms in his hands the possession of Rome, placed under the safeguard of our flag. The government of the King, I hasten to acknowledge it, with a resolution and energy to which it is only just to do honour, and which demonstrated his loyalty, happily suppressed that attempt. Its conception alone, and the commencement of its execution which followed, revealed, however, in Italy a situation troubled by the fermentation of anarchical passions. At the same time, in a great neighbouring country, tumultuous manifestations were organised, of which the avowed object was to affect the resolutions of the government of the Emperor. If it appears to me superfluous to recall the fact that the flag of France never retires before any menace, I believe I have no need either to claim for the policy of my country the most entire independence from all exterior pressure. Nevertheless, sir, these facts, which I cannot pass over in absolute silence, would not have stopped the government of the Emperor in its persevering efforts to arrive at the conciliation of the two great interests in Italy, which are the objects of his constant solicitude, if the official communication which was made to us in the circular of General Durando, on the 10th of last month, and the publication which that document received, had not, for the moment, destroyed the hope that we wished to found on the disposition of the Italian government to effect the transaction which we wish to bring to bear. In effect, after having referred to the suppression of the attempt of Garibaldi, General Durando appropriates it in his programme, and asserting the right of Italy over Rome, claims in the name of his government the delivery of that capital and the dispossessing of the Holy Father. In presence of this solemn assertion and this peremptory revindication, all discussion appears to me useless, and all attempts at an accommodation illusory. I state it with sincere regret, the Italian government, by its absolute declarations which I have just recalled to mind, is placed on ground on which the permanent and traditional interests of France, not less than the actual exigencies of her policy, interdict us from following. I do justice to the friendly and moderate form of the communication which has been made to me in the last place by the Minister of Italy, but I in vain search therein for the elements of a negotiation to which we can lend ourselves. According to our view, this negotiation can only have for object to conciliate two interests which recommend themselves to our solicitude by different titles, both equally respectable for us, and we should not know how to sacrifice the one to the other. The Italian government knows, besides, that it will always find us disposed to examine with deference and sympathy all the combinations which it may suggest to us, and which would appear of a nature to accomplish the object which wisdom, we would hope, will at last aid us to attain.

#### ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH AMERICAN ABOLITIONISM.

We are glad to be able to announce the establishment of an association which, under the name of the Emancipation Society, is designed to counteract the alleged sympathy of England with the pro-slavery Confederacy, and to encourage the Federal Government and people in the prosecution of a thoroughly free-labour policy. This society will not, we understand, in the least intermeddle with such questions as the abstract or constitutional right of secession; but will direct all its efforts to the development of that healthy anti-slavery sentiment which has so honourably characterised the people of the United Kingdom. A number of members of Parliament, eminent ministers of religion, and leading politicians, have promised their support; and an appeal to the general public will be prepared without delay.

A crowded meeting was held at the Fitzroy In-

stitution, Cleveland-street, on Friday night, in reference to American affairs. Resolutions expressive of sympathy with the North were moved and carried with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Lempriere moved an amendment to one of them, but the meeting resolutely refused to hear him. Among the speakers were Professor Newman, Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. Evans, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Washington Wilks, and others. While Mr. Wilks was speaking, Earl Russell's reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys was handed up to the platform. Mr. Wilks read it amidst loud cheers, and a resolution approving of the reply was proposed and carried.

On Thursday evening last a crowded meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, to hear an address from Mr. George Thompson on the civil war in America, with special reference to the speech of Mr. Buxton, M.P., at the recent dinner of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Thompson spoke at great length on the American War. He strongly condemned the pro-slavery policy of the South, and argued that English sympathy ought to be manifested in favour of the North. He replied forcibly to the recent speech of Mr. Buxton, and concluded by moving a resolution approving of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, which was seconded by Mr. Swinfen. After some discussion the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

#### THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS.

The following address has been forwarded by Governor Sir George Grey to the Duke of Newcastle for transmission to her Majesty:—

Oh Victoria, our mother!—We greet you! You, who are all that now remains to recall to our recollection Albert, the Prince Consort, who can never again be gazed upon by the people.

We, your Maori children, are now sighing in sorrow together with you, even with a sorrow like to yours. All we can now do is to weep together with you. Oh, our good mother, who hast nourished us, your ignorant children of this island, even to this day!

We have just heard the crash of the huge-headed forest tree which has untimely fallen, ere it had attained its full growth of greatness.

Oh, good lady, pray look with favour on our love. Although we may have been perverse children, we have ever loved you.

This is our lament.

Great is the pain which preys on me for the loss of my beloved.

Ah, you will now lie buried among the other departed kings!

They will leave you with the other departed heroes of the land.

With the dead of the tribes of the multitude of 'Ti Mani.

Go fearless then, O Pango, my beloved, in the path of death; for no evil slanders can follow you.

Oh my very heart! Thou didst shelter me from the sorrows and ills of life.

Oh my pet bird, whose sweet voice welcomed my glad guests!

Oh my noble pet bird, caught in the forests of Rapauna!

Let, then, the body of my beloved be covered with royal purple robes!

Let it be covered with all-rare robes!

The great Rewa, my beloved, shall himself bind these round thee.

And my ear-ring of precious jasper shall be hung in thy ear.

For, oh! my most precious jewel, thou art now lost to me.

Yes, thou, the pillar that didst support my palace, hast been borne to the skies.

Oh, my beloved! you used to stand in the very prow of the war-canoe, inciting all others to noble deeds.

Yes, in thy lifetime thou wast great.

And now thou hast departed to the place where even all the mighty must at last go.

Where, oh physicians, was the power of your remedies!

What, oh priests, availed your prayers!

For I have lost my love; no more can he revisit this world.

METEUR TE WHIWHI. TAMIHANA TE RAU-RIWAI TE AHU.

WIREMU TAMIHANA TE RAWIBA TE WANUI.

NEKE.

PARAKAIA TE POUEPA. HANITA TE WHARE-

HOROMONA TOREMI.

ARAPATA HAUTURA.

KARANAMA TE KAPUKAI.

PARAONE TE MANUKA.

MUKAKAI.

MOROATI KIHAROA.

HUKEKI.

HOHUA TAIPARI.

KEPA KERIKERI.

HAFE TE HOROHUA.

MAKATEA.

PARAONE TOANGINA.

HOHUA TAIPARI.

KEPA KERIKERI.

FITA 'E PUKEORA.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 7,400,000 males above twenty years of age. Deducting 600,000 for paupers, and 60,000 for criminals, there remain 6,740,000 men, who constitute the bulk and strength of this nation, and are assumed to be actually and adequately represented in the national councils by the 656 gentlemen who compose the House of Commons. It is almost incredible, but is strictly true, that out of these 6,740,000 Englishmen, 5,421,461, or about 80 per cent., have no voice in the election of members of the House of Commons, any more than the inhabitants of Russia, Austria, or China. Ever since the Reform Bill was carried, the electoral duties and privileges of 6,740,000 Britons are exercised and enjoyed by 1,318,539 persons, called electors, acknowledged to be, as a whole, not more intelligent, trustworthy, or patriotic, than the vast multitude resolutely excluded from their franchise. Upon what principle are the 80 per cent. excluded? Is it with their knowledge and consent? and do they

20 per cent. honestly represent the whole, and pass such measures as would be passed if the 80 were allowed a voice? It was said of the cavalry charge in the Crimea, "This is very magnificent, but it is not war;" so it may be said of the arrangement we are considering, "It may be very good as far as it goes, but it is not representative government." Nor is this exclusion of four out of five freeborn Britons from one of their dearest privileges, the only anomaly. If the 5,421,461 men enjoyed the franchise in equal proportion, about 8,264 would select a member; or, if the 1,318,536 electors were equally represented, 2,000 would choose one member. But the constituencies are so unequally and arbitrarily divided, that about 100 residents in a small town in Ireland send one member, while in one English county 57,000 electors send only six members. One-third of the House of Commons, 220 members, are elected by 70,000 men, less than one-fifth of the electoral body, and scarcely more than one per cent. of that great host of freeborn Britons who are deluded into the belief that they have a voice in the management of their own affairs, and especially in the spending of their own hard-earned money. The strangest part of the whole, however, is that upwards of 5,000,000 of disfranchised Englishmen, Scots, and Irishmen, are contented to be set at nought by their nominal representatives, and to allow every proposal for a reform in the representation to be met by a cool and contemptuous refusal. Why should the twenty who have the power admit the eighty to any participation of it? They certainly never will while the eighty are ignorant of their rights or indifferent to their enjoyment.—*Durham Chronicle*.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have arrived in England for the first time since their marriage. They landed at Gravesend on Friday, and proceeded direct to Windsor. The Queen, the Princess Alexandra, and Prince Christian of Denmark, also arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday. On Sunday they attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

Another Cabinet Council, the third last week, was held on Friday afternoon at Lord Palmerston's official residence. Another Council was held on Monday.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Friday to Tuesday, the 13th of January.

It is stated that Mr. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil, will succeed Mr. George Clive as Under-Secretary of the Home Department.

There is no truth, says the *Observer*, in the rumoured retirement of Lord Elgin from the Government of India. Lady Elgin left town on Saturday for Marseilles en route for India, to join her husband, the Governor-General.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Warren Pugh, son of Charles Pugh, Esq., Chief Clerk to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, to the vacant clerkship in the Registrar's-office, Court of Chancery.

The Earl of Rosse has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Dublin, in the room of the late Lord Primate, and Mr. Gladstone, has been re-elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Lord Palmerston was, on Saturday last, elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. His lordship was, of course, the candidate of the Liberals, and he was opposed by Lord Glenkor (the Lord Justice Clerk), who was nominated by the Conservatives. The contest was a close and exciting one; the votes being, at the termination of the poll, for Lord Palmerston, 556; for the Lord Glenkor, 474.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Court, the Rev. John Caird, D.D., has been unanimously elected to the professorship of divinity, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hill.

### Law and Police.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS—ARCHBISHOP OF SALISBURY v. WILLIAMS AND FENDALL v. WILSON.—In the Arches Court yesterday, it was decided that these causes should be mentioned on Saturday, when the final hearing will be fixed.

ARE DISTRICT CHURCHES LIABLE TO A CHURCH-RATE?—In the Arches Court on Saturday a case was promoted by Mr. Gardiner and others, the churchwardens of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, against a Mr. Jones, an occupier in the parish, for church-rates. Dr. Robertson and Dr. Tristram appeared for the promoters of the suit; Dr. Deane and Dr. Foster (of the University of London) for the defendant. The case was one of great importance affecting the church-rate question, it being the first in regard to which a judicial decision has been sought, under the Marquis of Blandford's New Parishes Act, which provides that, where an ecclesiastical district is assigned out of an existing parish, and a clergyman takes the whole fees, that shall be a separate and distinct ecclesiastical parish, and not liable to contribute to the rates of the mother church. On the 21st of May, 1861, at a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, a church-rate was levied of three-pence in the pound. It was stated that this would be exclusive of five outlying districts, which it was held had been formed into distinct and separate parishes under Lord Blandford's Act, and which were therefore exempt from assessment. Mr. Jones lived in the old parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and he complained that he had been unfairly

rated, inasmuch as the districts of Leaton, Clive, Astley, and Albrighton had not been called upon to contribute to the rate. It was admitted on both sides that the great point to be decided was whether by Lord Blandford's Act the liability to maintain the parish church imposed by the Act of 58 George III. had really been repealed, and upon this point, reserving the special case under consideration, the court determined to hear *videlicet* evidence.

THE BANK ROBBERIES AND FORGERIES.—The prisoners charged with being concerned in the forgery of Bank of England notes, and the stealing of paper from the mills of Messrs. Portal, at Laverstock, were again brought up on Friday. Some additional evidence was taken against Brewer, the man who was engaged at the paper-mills; and the case against Williams, who is alleged to have engraved the plates from which the notes were printed, was then gone into. It was stated that when he was taken into custody he acknowledged that he had been in the habit for years of engraving plates for Griffiths, who printed the notes at Birmingham. The whole of the prisoners were ultimately again remanded.

dark-brown hair. The features of this gorilla are not so repulsive as is generally believed. Every motion of the curious animal resembles, in a striking degree, the movements of a man. Being supplied with a needle and thread, "Dingy" (the name the animal goes by) showed that it was not totally unacquainted with the art of tailoring. It also drank tea after the most approved fashion, holding the saucer to its lips and sipping occasionally, with all the ease possible to conceive of. "Dingy" is inquisitive, examines the clock when it strikes for the apparent purpose of detecting the cause of the sound, prying into corners of the room, scanning visitors, and performing numerous and amusing little antics.

CLOSING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Saturday was the last and the best-attended of the extra days of the Great Exhibition. The visitors numbered 13,000. In the week 45,000 persons were admitted. This added to the total returns for the previous week (42,277) gives 87,277 as the number of visitors who have entered the Exhibition bazaar. The receipts from all sources for the last fortnight may have reached 3,000*l.*, a sum far below the expectations and the requirements of the Commissioners. The grand total of visitors to the Exhibition of 1862 is now, in round numbers, 6,198,000; the result of 171 exhibiting days. The grand total in 1861 was, also, in round numbers, 6,039,000; the result of only 141 exhibiting days, or thirty days less. The daily average of visitors in 1861 was, therefore, about 42,800; while the daily average in 1862 has only been 36,246, or over 6,000 a-day less. The receipts in 1862, from pure Exhibition sources—that is, from season-tickets and payment at the doors—are at least 8,000*l.* less than the corresponding receipts in 1861.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. George Thompson has withdrawn in favour of Captain Mangles; Mr. Croskey has also retired; and Mr. Digby Seymour has induced his friends to withdraw their opposition, and the Liberal party are now united. But the Lord Mayor of London is supported by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who gave their influence to the late Mr. Wilcox. On Wednesday the friends of Captain Mangles held a meeting, and the Tories and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's people broke that up. On Friday night the friends of the Lord Mayor were to hold a public meeting, but the Dock, the Royal Mail, and the Railway people prevented it from taking place by violence, and the meeting had to be held at the Dolphin Hotel. On Wednesday and Friday nights men were seen armed with dangerous weapons, and several persons were seriously injured. About 100*l.* worth of damage was done to the Assembly-rooms last night, where the Lord Mayor's meeting was to have been held, and the damage must be made good by the town. The election will, it is expected, come a Manchester merchant, has, at the request of a deputation from the Liberal party, consented to become a candidate for the vacant Parliamentary seat at Totnes. In his address he advocates the off about the 4th of December.

THE FEMALE-STUDENT QUESTION.—The Senatus Academicus of St. Andrew's have decided, in the case of Miss Garrett, who matriculated at the University, and then applied for admission to the chemistry and anatomy classes, in accordance with the opinion of Mr. A. R. Clark, the counsel whom they consulted. They hold the matriculation null and of no effect, and, "seeing that it is incompetent to any professor to issue a ticket conferring academic privileges to a student not legally matriculated, resolve that the tickets of the anatomy and chemistry classes issued to Miss Garrett are void and of no effect, and that the fees be returned." Miss Garrett, on her part, laid a memorial narrating the facts before the Lord Advocate, whose opinion entirely supports the resolution of the Senatus. Miss Garrett may appeal to the University Court against the decision of the Senatus, and if that decision is confirmed she will be excluded from the college classes. As she does not care for damages, and has little prospect of being successful in an action for specific performance of the contract, there does not appear to be any practical solution of the female-student question, except what may come from the University Commission, which exists until January, or from the Legislature.

ARTILLERY v. IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—Mr. Whitworth has obtained fresh triumphs at Shoeburyness, and has accomplished even greater results than those which astonished the world a short time ago. He has shown that he can, at distances of 600 and 800 yards, drive shells through iron plates and backing thicker than any that have as yet been used in the construction of ships. The first experiments were conducted with a 120-pounder at 800 yards distance. Three shells, two of which weighed 151*lb.*, and the other 130*lb.*, were fired with a charge of 27*lb.* of powder, at a target constructed on the *Warrior* model, with plates four-and-a-half and five-inch thick nominally, but in reality rather more than that. They all three cut clean through the plate, the teak backing, and the inner skin of iron, and lodged in that interior part of the target which represents the "between decks" of the ship. There they exploded with more or less destructive force. Equally decisive and wonderful were the effects produced by the shells fired at 600 yards from a 70-pounder, with 13*lb.* charges, and these results were more important, owing to guns of this weight being so much more manageable on board ship than those of greater calibre. Where Sir William Armstrong had shattered plates with 150*lb.* spherical shot and 50*lb.* of powder, at 300 yards range, Mr. Whitworth penetrated them with shells of equal weight, but with only 27*lb.* of powder, at 800 yards. These are marvellous results.

A LIVE GORILLA IN LIVERPOOL.—The only live specimen of the male gorilla has just reached Liverpool by the American, (r.m.s.), from the West Coast of Africa. The gorilla is young, but very stout and strong, and in height about three and a-half feet. The skin is of a light olive colour, and covered with

## Literature.

## PROFESSOR GODWIN'S CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.\*

Owing to an unfortunate incident we were prevented from noticing Professor Godwin's Lecture at the time of its issue from the press. The two pamphlets noticed at the foot of the page furnish us with an occasion for doing so, at a time which might otherwise have been thought too late. Mr. Hinton's pamphlet, as all those who know him might have anticipated, is pervaded by that spirit of blended earnestness and courtesy, and that respect for a worthy antagonist, which cannot fail to secure an attentive hearing. Of Mr. Brewin Grant's we can hardly bring ourselves to speak, so utter is the disgust and contempt we feel for the unscrupulous venomousness with which it is impregnated. We could not stoop to criticism here. Thus much, however, we feel to be necessary. We have our own word to say to Mr. Godwin, but we should be unable to say it till we had obviated the possible suspicion of entertaining any other feelings with regard to such an offence against morality than those we have expressed.

Of Mr. Godwin's book we wish it were in our power to speak with more unqualified sympathy. We expected much from it, and must confess to some disappointment. It would be impossible to have any considerable acquaintance with our younger ministry and not be aware that Professor Godwin has exerted upon his students a very vigorous influence. We have understood that the writer of the offensive diatribe we have noticed studied under him, otherwise we should have ventured to say that universally those who have shared his influence continued to entertain for him feelings of very high esteem and gratitude. The present volume has not altogether sustained such a reputation. Leaving quite out of the question any peculiarities of views, we miss that breadth and depth of feeling, that fusing glow which kindles to eloquence, those impressive and harmonious words which seem to thrill to the contact of eternal truth. We lay it aside with a feeling that we have been rather following the reasonings, often acute and ingenious, of a peculiar individual mind, than helped to join in sympathy with the "Holy Church" "throughout all ages," whose very life Christian faith has been. On the other hand, we find in it much that is calculated to stimulate thought, and at the same time to explain to those who may need it the unique position allotted by Christian Doctrine to Faith; and we believe that the author has been led to insist somewhat disproportionately on some questionable points because he has thought himself called upon to give expression rather to what was peculiarly his own than to what most deeply represents the consciousness of Christendom.

We do not like the utter ignoring of all other Christian thought since the time of the Apostles. We should have supposed it fell within the range of "academic prelections" on Christian faith to show how this "I BELIEVE" was the Church's life during the centuries vaguely described as the age of the "Fathers": how at one time, under the influence of the seductive Christo-philosophies of Clement, it seemed in danger of giving place to the arrogance of knowledge; how the stately-minded Augustine first humbled and then baptized philosophy with his *crede ut intelligas*; how "justification by faith" became the watchword of Reformers; how, further, one of the most remarkable movements of the present century,—the secession of a large body of the most able and cultivated clergy of the Established Church,—throws any light upon the relation between "Reason and Faith"; and what contributions have been made to a riper knowledge of the subject by current theological literature. We did not wish to see its pages encumbered with quotations and references; but the present is the only theological volume of moderate size that we remember to contain from beginning to end not a single appeal to what other men have said. Professor Godwin is, moreover, put at a great disadvantage thereby. He stands isolated: not a single one, whether of the "Brethren" or the "Fathers," to cover his approaches, or draw off some portion of the raking fire which any theological work rising above the average mark—as this unquestionably does—is certain to attract. We have no doubt the com-

plete ignoring of all the history and learning (we need hardly except those forlorn quotations from lexicons in everybody's hands) of the subject exhibited in this work of a college tutor will be pointed to by members of the older universities as indicative of the low estimation in which such departments of thought and study are held amongst us. We regret this, for we cannot doubt that had Mr. Godwin deemed desirable any such treatment of the subject as we have indicated, he might have done it justice. It is a pity the clergy of the Church of England should have any excuse for imagining that among orthodox Dissenters learning expired with Dr. Pye Smith!

Let us now briefly notice in detail the line of thought pursued in the Lectures:—Mr. Godwin very naturally begins with the term *Faith*: and in a clear and satisfactory way shows its essence to lie,—not in the mere intellectual reception of certain propositions, however great and vital,—but in a committal of the soul to Christ in Trust; that this faith or *trust*, as seen in the examples of Abraham, David, and the Old Testament saints generally, was essentially the same under the old dispensation as the new; and that it was further figured and illustrated in the case of those who came to Christ on earth to be healed of their bodily "plagues."

The Second Lecture brings before us, as the object of this faith, Christ himself;—in whom, as at once Son of man and Son of God, the love of the Father was revealed; who gives eternal life to those who believe in him; who is the example for all, and the High-priest and sacrifice for sin;—who will also be the judge of men.

In the Third we have a kind of digression on "metaphysical" causes: the object of the author being to show that the consideration of such causes is not conducive to edification or gratitude, and that it is better to rest contented with the broad statement that every good gift and every perfect gift cometh down from "the Father of Lights," and is our unmerited privilege. We are sorry Mr. Godwin has thought it needful to raise any question as to the operation of the Spirit of God in conversion. He thinks it is "according to the language of the New Testament" to speak of the faith by which Christians are "sustained in their course" as "preserved and perfected by the Spirit" which they receive; but deems it necessary to distinguish between *this* faith and that required for the commencement of the Christian life. This seems to us an unnecessary and unwarranted distinction.

The subject of Lecture IV. is the Forgiveness of Sin. The lecturer shows that as reason and analogy suggest to us the possibility of forgiveness, so its certainty is declared by the Christian Revelation; that its "means" and "reason" are the mediation of Christ, in which lies "all that is requisite to secure the salvation of men, and to render this result in every respect and relation reasonable and right" (p. 141). . . . "Whatever good effects could be gained by the punishment of sinners, in showing the evil of sin and the excellence of God's service, in producing submission to his will, and reverence for his character,—these are obtained for men by the righteousness of Christ, by his obedience unto death" (p. 146). While substantially agreeing with Mr. Godwin, we quite sympathise with his censor (Strictures, p. 34), in feeling something icy here; there is a guardedness and a cold precision about the language which one looks rather to see give place to something calculated to touch the heart. But it is only justice to the lecturer to remember that an analytical treatment of the subject demanded a certain self-restraint and an enforced coolness. It is this necessity which, we imagine, accounts for our sense of deficiency here. We cannot doubt that Mr. Godwin would on a fitting occasion join as heartily as his censor in the catholic and doxological strain which Mr. Hinton desiderates (p. 30).

Mr. Godwin is somewhat confused and incoherent in his discussion of the nature of Sin. First, he refers it to nothing more than the choosing of "a lower and less good" in preference to a "higher and greater" one. This, he says, is seen to be "wrong" (p. 129). We cannot help joining in Mr. Hinton's query, Why? Is it to this the mighty gulf of Evil and Good has shrunk,—a greater and a less good? It is true, Mr. Godwin adds—"The choice of the creature (in sin) is opposed to the will of the Creator," and "there is a moral wrong in the choice of "what is dishonourable to God" (p. 129). But why cast one suspicion of doubt on the great central truth of all moral philosophy that sin lies in *an evil and perverse Will*? It is, perhaps, this haziness of theory on the subject of moral evil which has imparted itself to the view of Punishment here laid down (p. 141). "Neither in nature nor in Scripture," Mr. Godwin urges, "are there unconditioned declarations that the act of sin will be followed by the deserved punishment." . . . Were it so "it might only

"raise the further inquiry why there was the primary appointment of punishment." . . . "With men, the simple apprehension of wrong prompts to the infliction of punishment. This tendency, however, appears to be only a motive to action, like all our common instincts; but not to be a Reason or a Rule any more than they. . . . To suppose that the Divine Being punishes merely because there has been wrong is to attribute to him the moral passion of childhood rather than the moral principle which belongs to Christian perfection."

All this seems to us very shallow. In the first place, human revenge is confounded with Divine retribution. We thought it was an axiom in moral philosophy that man punishes for self-protection only, while to Eternal Justice belongs the awful prerogative of retribution. Mr. Godwin's mode of expression degrades the Divine function from its unquestioned height, and reduces to the level of a low impulsiveness the solemn inflexibility of those Eternal Laws, whereby God has, as we believe, by an immutable decree, linked together suffering and sin. Then again, so far from finding only a forbidding horror in the suffering of the innocent for the guilty, as do some; or with Mr. Godwin asking doubtfully "how truth or retributive justice can be satisfied thereby" (p. 145), such vicarious punishment seems to us one of the elementary facts of moral being. Out of that law arise the noblest and most self-denying efforts of human charity; its grandest manifestation we behold in the crucifixion of Him "by whose stripes we are healed." An early English writer says somewhere, with deep pathos, that "there is none who suffereth as the dear God" whose love is touched by human sin and woe. And it is this very transferability of the punishment of sin which softens to us the hardness and terror of those righteous but otherwise unyielding laws. Only Christianity has told us how the blessed God may gather into his bosom the concentrated anguish of mortal transgression, and "take away the sin of the world." Mr. Godwin states his own view as follows:—that "The obedience of one becomes through its influence an abundant compensation for the disobedience of many; and the righteousness of one for the unrighteousness of many. . . . The Sacrifice of Christ proves itself to be mightier than the Punishment of sinners as a means for accomplishing the purposes of moral government; and therefore it is a reason for the forgiveness of sins" (p. 146). We do not see that such a statement differs materially from the more common one, that the Sacrifice of Christ was a vindication of the righteous government of the universe. What Mr. Godwin objects to, is evidently the fiction of a transfer of the guilt of the human race to Christ: in this we are entirely at one with him; only we wish he had brought out with strength and clearness the still more important truth, that the transfer of "suffering and stripes" of which we are speaking was, while the result of no fiction, the involved and inevitable consequence of His voluntarily-assumed position as Redeemer and Head of the human race.

Lecture V. is occupied with the "Righteousness of Faith." Its principal object is to show that faith is the condition of acceptance with God, because involving as it does, entire self-renunciation and submission to the will of God, it does in fact contain all righteousness and holiness in germ. Undoubted as this truth is, and needful to be insisted on, we must confess to have liked this Lecture the least of all. The jejuneness of Professor Godwin's style too, strikes one painfully. Objecting to the translation "Righteousness" of Faith, he perpetually substitutes for it the half-barbarous synonym "Rightness." For ourselves the effect of first reading this chapter was, that while we were left with a vague impression that the lecturer really did mean something if we could only tell what it was, his favourite "Right," "Rightness," "Rightly," so rang and jangled in our ears, that we felt it hopeless for the present to attempt the solution of the enigma. As the result of repeated perusal we are able to state, that Mr. Godwin's "Rightness" is twofold in its character:—"They who have faith in Christ . . . are right in these two respects: they have a rightness of principle, comprehending all that can be sought for of righteousness, and a rightness of condition, comprehending all the good that is contained in the favour and promises of God. . . . All is the gift of God; given through Christ, and given through faith in Him" (p. 170). That we have not exaggerated the iterations of this lecture, we appeal to the following quotation, which by no means stands alone in its peculiarity:—

"Abraham had faith in God, and he was therefore considered to have Rightness, that is to be Right. Now according to the Scriptures Abraham was Right—he had Rightness; and it does not appear, from anything in the history or the argument, that the Rightness which he was considered to have was different from the

\* The Congregational Lecture for 1859: *Christian Faith*. By J. H. GODWIN. London: Jackson and Walford.

Strictures on some Passages in the Rev. J. H. Godwin's Congregational Lecture. By J. H. HINTON, M.A. London: Houlston and Wright.

The Rescue of Faith; or, A Vindication of the Cross of Christ. Being an Analysis and Refutation of the Rationalism of the Age as embodied in the Congregational Lecture of the Rev. J. H. Godwin. By the Rev. BREWIN GRANT, B.A. London: Ward and Co.

Rightness which he really had;—that he was considered to be Right, in a way in which he was not Right. He had the *righteousness* of an upright man. It must have been the purpose of his mind to observe all that was right; for without this there could be no submission to the Divine will, no hope of the Divine favour, no faith in God. But he had more than this *rightness*; and more than this is declared by the statement, that God counted him to be *right*. We should know that he was *upright*, if he was considered to be *right* by men who were acquainted with him; but on whom he did not depend, and from whom he expected nothing. We learn more than his *uprightness* of character, when we are taught that he was considered to be *right* by God; on whom he depended for all things, and from whom he hoped to receive the highest good. Being judged to be *right* by One, from whom he had received the promises, 'I will bless thee,' and 'I will be thy God,' he was judged to be *right* in relation to God.—to be *right* for the possession of all that was declared by the promises of God. He was counted to have this Rightness, and he had this. It was the result of his faith. His having faith in God was certainly connected (?) with his being *right*—*right* in character and *right* in condition. Therefore, because he had this Faith he was considered to be *Right*. (Pp. 176, 177.)

The drift of all this gradually becomes clear to the mind, but we certainly never saw a meaning wrapt in a more baffling mist of words. There is just one other point in this Lecture we must note. After speaking of the vanity of a hope based in good works or good purposes, Mr. Godwin adds:—"But they who hope to be 'right, and to be judged right, on account of 'their faith in Christ, have a hope which cannot 'disappoint, for it is founded on the unchange- 'able perfection and promises of God" (p. 191). And in another place he tells us that Paul speaks of our being saved "on account of," as well as "through," or "by means of," faith. We cannot help saying that this seems to prepare the way for a self-righteousness every whit as noxious as that of "works." No Christian man, we venture to say, believes he is saved "on 'account of" his faith in Christ. Faith is of all things the most un-self-conscious and un-self-justifying. To live by faith, and to live *on account of* faith, seem to us totally different.

We have already occupied too much space to admit of our considering ever so briefly the contents of the remaining three Lectures. Nor is there any necessity to do so. They are simply occupied with a development of the effects of Faith, in Christian Goodness, Usefulness, and Happiness. In these regions the Lecturer seems more perfectly at home, and we have noticed little to criticise. Our chief complaint against his book is on the score of a certain meagreness which seems to us imperfectly to answer to the warm pulsations of Christian doctrine and experience, and which cannot but greatly diminish its influence and usefulness.

#### DR. DÖLLINGER.\*

Dr. Döllinger is a man of no ordinary calibre. His erudition is extensive, his observation varied and penetrating, his logical faculty keen and subtle, his love of freedom is evidently sincere, and withal there is an evident desire to regard every subject fairly and to accord to opponents the most candid and courteous treatment. Englishmen will find it hard to understand how it is that such a man is found among the most zealous and devoted champions of the Papacy. While constrained to admit the unpopularity of the Pope's Government, even to acknowledge certain defects (which, however, he regards as merely accidental) in its arrangements, he maintains that his "administration is wise, benevolent, "indulgent, thrifty, attentive to useful institutions and improvements," and does not seem at all staggered by the inconsistency between the character which he thus claims for the Papal rule and the wide-spread discontent of the subject population whose existence he is, nevertheless, compelled to confess. But, however strange and paradoxical many of his opinions may seem to be, there is no doubt that they are firmly held, and it is equally certain that they are defended not only with great plausibility but with much logical acumen, in the volume by which he first became known to the mass of English readers. A more able statement of the case on behalf of the Papacy, and a more searching exposure of the evils which lurk in Protestant churches, has rarely appeared. No doubt everything relating to "the Church" is touched with a *couleur de rose*, while no diligence has been spared to rake up, often from very questionable sources, all possible charges against "the Churches." The ideal Papacy, therefore, by which he is fascinated, is very different from the thing as it actually is, while the sketches given of other communities often show the difficulty attendant on every attempt to pourtray the inner life of a church on the part of an outsider, however fair may be his intention. Still, with such deductions, the book

is valuable, and it would be unjust to deny our tribute of admiration to the extent of information, the effort to do justice to all, the high tone by which the reasonings are characterised, and the clearness with which the author's views are always presented.

We have rarely seen a more pitiless and unsparing dissection of the character and claims of the Anglican Church. English Protestantism is rightly regarded by Dr. Döllinger as the most formidable obstacle to the complete restoration of "Catholic unity" or Papal supremacy, and the Established Church, as the embodiment of the Protestant feeling of the people, is peculiarly obnoxious in his eyes. Without any sympathy in the motives that inspire his assault, we must applaud the vigour, with which it is sustained, and confess the success with which it is crowned. The sketch of its history of our Establishment is not calculated to enhance our estimate of its services to the cause of English freedom; but it would be hard to disprove its facts or deny the faithfulness of its representations. That Anglicanism gained power not as the result of conviction, but by means of a coercion which trampled alike on the honest attachment of the Romanist to the old faith, and on the fervid zeal of the Puritan on behalf of a more primitive and Scriptural system—that it was, for more than a century and a half, the most ductile and effectual instrument that despotism ever fashioned for its own purposes—that for a long time, it was able to hold its position at all only by availing itself of the dissensions of other parties, and that its relation to the State deprived it of the power that the Church in the days of John and other monarchs, had been able to wield for the assertion of popular rights, can hardly be questioned by any who have carefully studied the records of our national progress. We quite agree, indeed, with the general conclusion reached by our author, as "a fitting inference from the domestic 'history of each country, that wherever the 'Reformation produced one united State Church, 'it acted prejudicially on civil liberty; that such 'States retrograded on the political path in the 'sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and that 'it is only where Protestantism did not attain to 'absolute supremacy, in the form of a State 'Church, but where a considerable portion of the 'population remained Catholic, while another 'formed various religious communities, that 'there arose, from the collisions and limitations 'thereby occasioned, a greater measure both of 'civil and political freedom." We should differ from him only as to the remedy; he would destroy the Protestantism, we the State Churches; he would subordinate the State to the Church, we would separate entirely powers so essentially distinct in their genius and character.

Our author is sarcastic but true in his description of the position the Anglican Church now sustains and of the general defects in her administration and work. The absolute subjection in which she is held by the State, the sovereign being as he maintains the "head bishop"; the singular anomaly by which the Queen changes her Church position with the changes of the season and her residence, worshipping as an Episcopalian at Windsor, and as a Presbyterian at Balmoral; the alienation of great masses of the people from what still claims to be the Church of the nation; the political character that is stamped upon the whole ecclesiastical constitution; the powerlessness of the Bishops for the spiritual work of their offices; the prevalence of simony and other evils fostered by the system of patronage and the incompatibility between different portions of the authorised formularies, are dwelt upon with caustic severity. Some of the blows are extremely well-aimed and very telling. Thus we are told of a publication, very loud in its talk about "views" "in which the 'clergy of the Established Church, so to speak, 'sit in the market and offer themselves for hire." The carelessness of the translator who put the words "so to speak" in the wrong place, spoils the sentence (as in fact it does many others), but cannot take away the edge of the sarcasm. Very witty too is the comparison of the Establishment to an Indian idol with many heads (and every one with different "views") but very few hands. We could quote other illustrations but we must forbear.

The delineation of Church parties is very skilful, but our limits forbid us to enlarge upon its distinctive features. As might be expected, we have some exaggerations in the author's "panoramic survey" of the sects, which were not necessary to his argument, and which greatly qualify the praise due for his general fairness. Thus, when he says that "among the poor in "the manufacturing towns the last remains of "modesty between the two sexes have almost "disappeared," he may be able to quote the authority of some clergyman, but he propagates a gross libel upon a large class of the community, which is thus sweepingly condemned because of the faults of individual members. If he had

known anything of the real condition of this very class he would also have been preserved from the assertion that "an Englishman of the humbler "ranks is unmusical." We should like, too, to know on what authority it is that he asserts that a wretched piece of slang, "What shop do you "go to?" is the common mode of expression adopted among the English middle classes, when enquiring as to the particular sect to which an individual may be attached. Nor are we in the habit of hearing that a preacher "works that "chapel," as we might say "works that factory." No doubt Döllinger has hit upon an evil tendency which has in some recent instances developed itself in a way that must have pained all earnest hearts, but we rejoice to think that it has not yet become so common as he would represent. It will be well if his satire, though undeserved, operate as a warning against that commercial way of regarding the most sacred things into which some are liable to fall, and teach them that, however successful the speculation may be for a time, the house of God is never so degraded as when it comes to be viewed as a "shop," whose wares are to be set off with all the arts of puffery, and whose success is to be estimated only by the number of customers it can attract. Nothing produces a stronger reaction in favour of Popish views than this vulgarising of Christianity. Whenever Protestantism loses sight of the sanctity and spirituality that belong to the worship of God, and in its zeal against superstition throws off every sentiment of reverence, it prepares the way for the triumph of the very principles against which it contends. We do not admit the full justice of our author's representation, but we cannot deny that there are some phenomena in our religious life that give some countenance to his statements.

Dr. Döllinger's later work on "The Gentile and "Jew in the Courts of the Temple of Christ" is of a different character. It is an elaborate survey of the state of the world at the time of our Lord's Advent, and is designed to show how the "genius of antiquity essayed, exhausted, and "used up, so to say, every combination of the "principles once intrusted and handed down to "her, the entire of the plastic power within her." The author does not owe much to his translator, but the idea of the passage is sufficiently evident, and it is admirably wrought out in the work, which is a mournful story of the way in which men, "everywhere searching after God if haply "they might find him," had been betrayed into all kinds of folly and wickedness. It commences with a comprehensive survey of the state of the world at the time of our Lord's birth, indicating the extent of the Roman power, the nature of the influence wielded by that extraordinary people and the conditions of the nations that lay beyond their sway. We have then a careful philosophic view of the religion of the Greeks, pointing out the multitudes of its deities and the confusion thus arising, enquiring closely into the nature and influence of the sacred mysteries, and discussing the character of the religious ideas prevalent among the people. From the mythology, he passes on to the philosophies of Greece and a consideration of the relations subsisting between them and the popular creed, and then traces with great skill their effect on the moral and social character of the nation. This chapter, and a corresponding one on the character of the Romans are marked by singular ability and research. The author's classical reading must have been most extensive and minute; the multitude of authors, known and unknown, whom he has collated and whose slightest hint does not appear to have escaped his notice, is something wonderful; and hardly less remarkable is the way in which he uses them for the elucidation of his argument. As a commentary on the Apostle's terribly graphic picture in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, these sketches of the moral state of the Greek, and Romans are invaluable.

After thus exhibiting the condition of Greece he proceeds to deal, in like manner, with the idolatries of the Eastern world, from the fire-worship of the Persians to the disgusting and corrupting rites of the Phoenicians, whose religion was only a form of the lowest debauchery. The religious development of Rome is next described at considerable length. The connexion between the Grecian and Etruscan systems is traced, the relation of religion to the political life of the people considered, and the character of their Gods, the power of their priests, and the spirit of their rites and ceremonies discussed. A review of Roman philosophy down to the time of the Antonines serves to show how little help man had to expect from the "wisdom of the world." It may be supposed that, in connexion with a subject so wide, there are points in which we differ, but the columns of a newspaper are hardly the appropriate place for entering into them. We are the less disposed to enter into such exceptions from our admiration of the spirit which

\* *The Church and the Churches.* London: Hurst and Blackett.

*The Gentile and the Jew in the Courts of the Temple of Christ.* Two vols. London: Longman.

the author has displayed, and of the extraordinary affluence of materials which, by diligent research, he has accumulated in support of his conclusions. A more complete and faithful view of the character and results of Heathenism has never been presented, and the whole furnishes a sad but triumphant proof of the need for the coming of the Redeemer of man. The "fulness of time" had indeed come when the world's wisdom had given such evidences of its utter folly, and when all the religions that man had fashioned for himself only served to show how far he had wandered from the fountain of truth and holiness.

The survey of Judaism is briefer but not less complete. Dr. Döllinger brings out fully the contrast between it and the other religious systems of which he treats, and he naturally suggests the questions as to the cause of a difference so remarkable. *A priori* we should have expected that the religious notions of Greeks and Romans would have been far superior to those of the poor Hebrews. A race whose only valuable contribution to the world's literature is the Bible, could not have been expected to arrive at truer notions of God and a loftier ideal of human virtue than the countrymen of Socrates and Plato, of Cicero and Seneca. Yet the fact cannot be doubted—the only question that can arise is as to the cause of so remarkable a phenomenon. The difficulty is one which has never been fairly faced by those who would detract from the divine authority of the Pentateuch. There are some pursuits which appear to have the effect of preventing a man from taking enlarged views, which, in fact, train the eye to a kind of microscopic observation, and render it incapable of more extended views. Minute criticism has its value, but where it is made everything, and the broader aspects of truth are entirely ignored, it can only lead to the most mistaken conclusions. Not by such means will the Old Testament be deprived of its hold on the faith of men. It will avail little to show that there are in it some things difficult to reconcile, and others hard to be understood so long as the problem suggested by Dr. Döllinger's review remains unsolved—how the purest religion of antiquity had its origin among a people who, in every other respect, were inferior both to Greek and Roman.

This work is especially valuable at a time when so many efforts are made to disprove the supernatural character and undermine the authority of Christianity. It not only shows us what the world was without the Gospel, but it proves the folly of expecting from man himself any mode of redemption. We have no sympathy with the author's peculiar opinions; we cannot share his bright imaginings relative to the future of the Papacy; we deeply regret the narrowness that restricts Christianity to the Church of Rome, but not the less are we ready to honour his loyalty to the principles he conscientiously holds, to admire the chivalry with which he does battle for a failing cause, to accept the style of his references to Luther and the German reformers as marks of a broader spirit than is often found among his co-religionists, and to recognise the service he has done to Christian truth by the ability with which he has in this last book set forth the world's great need of the Gospel. "Fas est ab hoste doceri," and it will be well if all Protestant sects seek to profit by the censures of so acute an observer. Especially do we recommend Anglicans of all parties to lay to heart his striking statement, that they "are certainly the only clergy in the world who give every deceased person to the grave, let him have lived how he may—let him be even a Catholic or Dissenter—in the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection." There can hardly be a more distinct declaration that, after all, being longing to the Church, taking part in her services, and using her means of salvation, can be a matter of no consequence." Let us add, there can scarcely be a surer way of bringing about a state of general scepticism such as that existing in the heathen world in the times whose religious characteristics are pourtrayed by our author with such singular fidelity and graphic power.

## GERMAN HYMNS.\*

English readers have lately been enabled to make considerable acquaintance with the riches of 'Germany in devotional poetry. From the Reformation to the present time, the German church has had hymn-writers who have excelled those of almost all nations. In the age following Luther, there were many pious writers who not only understood the power of the hymn in diffusing the reformed doctrines, but followed in the very style of the Reformer's compositions and caught much of his spirit. The best lyrical poems of the period were those devoted to the service of re-

ligion. When the literature of Germany suffered depression and degradation during the seventeenth century, and poetry especially was tame and artificial, there were hymn-writers whose compositions nobly contrasted with the whole tone and spirit of their times, in being possessed of genuine thought and feeling. Many of these earlier hymns are little fitted for translation, from having their merit and charm chiefly in the simple and energetic language in which unaffected sentiments are expressed. Every one who knows how utterly the character of Luther's finest hymn, *Eine festeburg*, &c., is lost in every translation that has been attempted, will understand how much of any character yet simpler and less decided, may be lost with the sound and rhythm of the original. Some later writers are more translatable, because they use more artifice and more poetic colour: but their compositions, as hymns, for the same reason, rank inferior to the naively natural, direct, and energetic church-songs of the earlier time.

One gladly welcomes any fair attempt at adding to our own treasures of sacred song, the best productions of our German kinsmen: and the appearance of a *fourth series* of "Hymns from the Land of Luther" allows us to express pleasure and gratitude to the translator, whose present and past efforts in this way have done much to familiarise our households with lyrics that have peculiar fitness to both the cultivation and expression of some of the higher aspirations of the spiritual life. We do not know whether the title was originally devised for the sake of avoiding the prejudice of supra-orthodox circles against whatever is German. "From the land of Luther" has a wholesome sound for all ears. And fortunately the words are very appropriate; as binding together the sacred singers of Germany under a name which all recognise as leading their country's devotional poetry, and which has powerfully influenced the most eminent of subsequent hymn-writers. This little volume, limited to some hundred pages, contains compositions by such well-known writers as Zinzendorf, Tersteegen, and Spitta, with others that bear names less celebrated, one or two being those of living authors.

The translator is not always happy in the grouping of words. Two instances may be taken:—

"Believer, of thy weeping  
The Father count is keeping":—

and

"Within His courts a waiter be":

But the attempt to preserve the form of the original, as well as to give its sense and spirit, involved the translator in a very difficult task, which has, on the whole, been performed with felicity and success.

In all these volumes, a few brief notes on the authors of the hymns would have been very acceptable to the class of readers who will chiefly use and delight in them. Thus there is a hymn by Johann Scheffler, a very simple effusion of the heart, which, save that it is a song of divine love, contains scarcely any indication of what were its author's characteristics as a follower of Jacob Behmen, whose hymns have consequently a peculiar mystical tinge. Of Christian Garve, too, a reader would learn with interest, and with increased enjoyment of the purely submissive and trustful spirit of such hymns as his "Peace" and "Morning of Joy," that he lived a peculiarly afflicted and painful life, which was ennobled and rendered beautiful by the patience and resignation with which he endured; and that, as a writer, his style was highly commended even by Goethe. Such circumstances as we have referred to give intensity to the faith and hope with which he sings—

"Yes! it will be well at morning—  
Faith has made this truth thine own,—  
And thy pilgrimage of sorrow  
Must be leading to the throne":—

or, again,—

"Life's day is sultry, and its evening chill,  
With little left to cheer; . . .  
Give us Thy blessed peace."

There are two compositions, "The Missionary's Farewell" and "Our Eliza," which are not hymns; and though very tender and pathetic, have a little too much of sentimentalism. Of those that we think most perfect, we may name, besides Garve's hymns, the "My God, forget me not," bearing the name of Bianowsky, several of Spitta's, two of Unbekanntes', and, of course, "The Cross," by Tersteegen. As the name of Rudolph Stier has become well-known in this country by his "Words of the Lord Jesus," some of our readers may be pleased to meet him as a poet; and we give the concluding stanzas of his "Morning in Spring."

"Yes, all has come from Thee,  
Lord of all power and might!  
To Chaos' silent night  
Thou spakest—'Let there be!'  
And, answering to each name,  
Light, life, and beauty came."

And still the work of power does love maintain,  
Revives, renews, through all Thy universal reign."

"At length a morn shall come,  
When the last 'Let there be!'  
Is spoken—and we see  
This earth a glorious home,

A temple, where no sin  
Nor death shall enter in,  
Where Christ's redeemed ones, serenely blest,  
In the new heavens and earth for ever safe shall rest.

"And now things fair and bright  
Are shadows sent before  
Of better things in store,  
When these have sunk in night.  
Pass, shadows of to-day!  
Bright visions, fade away!

We mourn you not—let planets disappear,  
When the red glowing east proclaims the Sun is near.

"For me that Sun shall rise;  
And loved ones, mourned in vain,  
Its light shall bring again  
To bless my longing eyes.

This faint not, drooping heart,  
Ours is the better part;

Bloom on, fair Nature! fading are thy flowers,  
But things which perish not, in Christ are surely ours."

There are finer hymns than this in the book; but even its best scarcely represent the finest and most popular hymns of Germany,—probably because the translator has already thrice visited the field before. We shall conclude this notice with the closing stanzas of another hymn for "Spring," by Meta Häuser, which may be compared with Dr. Stier's.

"Now let me praise Thee! Thou knowest how blindly  
and long  
All Thy kind dealings I read and interpreted wrong,  
Murmured and wept,  
Wilfully wandered and slept,  
In my rebellion so strong.

"But as the cold frosts of winter dissolve and give way,  
When on their surface the sunshine and soft breezes  
play,  
So from the heart  
Coldness and darkness depart  
Under Thy love's cheering ray.

"Give me a harp! from the valley of tears let me join  
Those who are singing above, in the Presence Divine:  
Anthems of Heaven—  
Praise from a sinner forgiven—  
Sweetly the echoes combine!"

The passages quoted have been taken rather for their authors' sakes, and as good specimens of the translator's work, than as affording instances of a high realisation of the true conception of a hymn.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Revised Translation of the New Testament: with Notes, &c. By the Rev. H. Highton, M.A. Samuel Bagster and Sons.—Translation of M. Emile Saïsset's *Essay on Religious Philosophy*. 2 Vols. T. and T. Clark.—The Days or Periods of Creation: an Answer to Mr. Goodwin's *Essay*. By G. B. Porter. Deighton, Bell, and Co.—How it was Done at Stow School. Hamilton.—Rose and Her Mission. By Mrs. Lynch. Hamilton.—Patriarchal Shadows. By Dr. Octavius Winslow. Shaw.—Christian Faith and Practice. By Dr. Alexander Elliott.—Our Companions in Glory. By the Rev. J. M. Killen, M.A. Elliott.—Our Feathered Families, &c. By H. G. Adams. Hogg.—Ada Malcolm. By Elizabeth Morphet. S. W. Partridge.—Milly Moss: or, Sunlight and Shade. By Miss Clayton. Dean and Son.—Miracles of Nature and Marvels of Art. Dean and Son.—Thoughts of Sunshine in Sorrow, &c. Nisbet.—Independency. By Evan Lewis, B.A., F.R.G.S. Stock.—Punch in the Pulpit. By Philip Cater. Freeman.—The Model Church. By the Rev. L. B. Brown. Freeman.—Multum in Parvo: Thoughts for every Day in the Year. Collingridge.—Report of General Sunday School Conference, 1862. Sunday School Union.—The Teachers' Pocket-Book and Diary, 1863. Sunday School Union.—The Teachers' Class Register, 1863. Sunday School Union.

On Friday evening Signor Alessandro Gavazzi delivered a lecture at St. James's Hall upon the present position and prospects of the Italian kingdom. The large hall was well filled with an attentive audience, and one apparently unanimous in its sympathy with the cause advocated by the lecturer.

CONFEDERATE SUPPLIES.—It is stated in Liverpool that the Government have issued orders to the officials at that port to prevent as far as possible the export of munitions of war which they may have reason to believe is intended for the use of the Confederate Government. Whether those instructions likewise apply to the shipment of Federal supplies does not yet appear.

WHOLESALE BURGLARIES AT LEWISHAM.—Six houses were entered in Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, on Tuesday night, and all of them robbed. At the last house the burglars visited (that of Mr. Henry Selby's) they sat down comfortably to supper or breakfast, and consumed, among other things, five bottles of old port wine. Mr. Davenport, Mr. Smith, and others, lost their plate.

A BURGLAR SHOT BY A LADY.—A gang of daring burglars have been put to flight at Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, by the coolness and courage of a lady. The burglars, during the stillness of the night, forcibly entered the house of Mr. Norman. The wife of that gentleman being disturbed by a noise caused by the movements of one of the thieves in the front room, rose from her bed. Having partially dressed, she armed herself with a revolver, and, proceeding to the room in which she had heard the intruder, discharged the revolver at his breast. The man, who was armed and masked, staggered and fell, but was immediately dragged through the window by his accomplices, who were keeping watch outside. The thieves then made good their escape, but from the bleeding and groans of the wounded man, it is suspected that the wound may have proved fatal.

\* *Hymns from the Land of Luther*. Translated from the German. New Series, being the Fourth. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn are about to publish "Nicolo Marini, or the Mystery Solved," a tale of Naples; "Thalatta; or, The Great Commoner," a political romance, by the author of "Caterina in Venice"; "The Common-place Philosopher in Town and Country," a selection from the contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Frazer's Magazine*, with other occasional essays; "Suggestions for the Application of the Egyptian Method to Modern History," illustrated by examples.

Messrs. Dietrichsen and Hannay have just issued their excellent almanack for 1863.

Mr. Bentley's annual sale at the Albion took place on Tuesday last, and was attended by all the principal booksellers of London. The revival of trade in this interesting department was manifest on this occasion. The book of the season, "Baldwin's African Sporting," profusely illustrated with many beautiful and spirited engravings, excited general admiration, and was largely purchased. The other new works shown were "Through Algeria," by the author of "Life in Tuscany"; "Flindersland and Sturtland; or, the Outside and Inside of Australis"; "The Life of Joseph Locke," the distinguished engineer; "The Life and Letters of Dr. Whalley," the head of fashionable and literary society at Bath, when Bath was at the height of its celebrity; "Guizot's Embassy to the Court of St. James's," a popular edition; and "On the Mountain," by the Rev. G. Tugwell, &c., &c. The old favourites, "The Ingoldsby Legends," "Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History," "Bentley's Standard Novels," &c., sold largely.

Dr. Colenso's book was out of print on the day it was published, very few of the booksellers getting more than half the number subscribed for.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate are preparing for publication "A Manual of European Butterflies," by Mr. W. F. Kirby.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin announce for immediate publication "The Family Prayer-book; or, Morning and Evening Prayers for Every Day in the Year," edited by the Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, and Boyle Lecturer; and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. It is to be completed in about fifty-two weekly numbers, price 1d. each; or twelve monthly parts, price 5d. and 6d. each.

## Gleanings.

The mass of the fine Sévres China at the Exhibition has been selected by English purchasers.

The *Court Journal* states that there is to be a grand ball in the Exhibition building in January.

The agitation in favour of flax-growing in Ireland increases daily.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should never want a fine house nor fine furniture.—Franklin.

Mr. Cort, of Sydenham, has died from the effects of injuries inflicted by three men, who garroted and robbed him a few days since in Whitechapel.

One of the candidates for the throne of Greece, Prince Ypsilanti, has astonished the Parisians by declaring that he descends from Philip of Macedonia, by his mother's side.

An extempore microscope may be made with two common phials, filled with clean water, which, if held across each other, will form an excellent and powerful magnifier at the crossed portions.

"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady to whom he thought to be married, "do you intend to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady "Nature has saved me the trouble!"

The police in Rome are very much annoyed by some English young ladies, who have appeared in "red shirts" à la Garibaldi.

Messrs. Bancroft and Co., of Liverpool, have honourably issued cheques for the unpaid balances of a settlement made by them in 1846 on liabilities amounting to 26,000*l.*

A candidate for a registrarship in Texas offered, if appointed, to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and threw a cradle in. Of course, the latter was successful.

During the battle of Fair Oaks, while the fighting was going on, and in the battle-field itself, newsboys went about hawking the last numbers of the New York papers, and, what is more, found men to buy them!

"You have lost your right arm," said George III. to Lord Nelson, at his first interview after an accident. "But not my right hand," replied his lordship, "as I have the honour of presenting Captain Berry to your Majesty."

MODERN REFINEMENT.—"In carving a partridge," says Sidney Smith, "I splashed Miss Markham with gravy from head to foot; and though I saw three distinct rills of brown liquid trickling down her cheek, she had the complaisance to declare that not a drop had reached her." Such circumstances are the "triumphs of civilised life."

STATUE OF CROMWELL.—Lord Ebury proposes that the massive bronze statue of Oliver Cromwell at the Exhibition should be purchased, in the hope that "one of our two highly-gifted and liberal London deans might give hospitality even to the great Nonconformist in one of their magnificent receptacles for England's mighty dead."

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip, at every step; a witness in a bribery case; a smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt; a young doctor, who has just cured his first patient, and has no prospect of another; a star actress with her name in small type on the bill.

THE IRISH BOY AND THE BISHOP.—A bishop, some little while past, got into conversation with a little Irish boy who was cleaning his windows. Finding he was a Roman Catholic, the following colloquy took place:—Dr. T.—: You believe, then, that I shall be lost? Boy: No, sir. Dr. T.—: How so? You believe that those who die out of your Church are lost? Boy: Yes, sir. Dr. T.—: Well, if I were to die now, I should die out of your Church. Boy: But you might be saved because of your inconsolable ignorance.

ARSENICAL WALL PAPER.—A correspondent of the *Lancet*, writing on the subject of arsenical green paper-hangings, gives several instances in which he traces death to these hangings. The Registrar-General, in his metropolitan return for the week ending November 10, mentions the death of a child eight months old; cause, "Diarrhoea (one month), accelerated by, if not entirely originating from, arsenical paper-hangings."

THE LADIES KISSING GARIBALDI.—A correspondent writing from Spezzia on the 6th October, says:—"I have just returned from the general's quarters. He is decidedly better, and was in very good spirits. There were several ladies in the adjoining rooms who had just had audiences; but as they had all been kissing the general literally in a barefaced way, and with some of their husbands in the very next room, a discretion on which I pride myself causes me to conceal their names."

A REAL WEATHER PROPHET.—M. Mathieu (de la Drôme) has addressed a letter to the Paris journals, in which, after alluding to the means now acted on in England for prognosticating storms some hours, and even a day beforehand, declares that he will, whenever it may be wished, furnish to France and to all the countries of Europe the means of foreseeing all atmospheric phenomena not one day but half a century in advance.

Apropos of cock-fighting and game-cock rearing, the following story is told by Mrs. Gordon, in the "Life of Professor Wilson," just published:—"One Sunday, in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, an old gentleman, a friend of my father's, was sitting gravely in his seat, when a lady in the same pew moved up, wishing to speak to him. He kept edging cautiously away from her, till at last, as she came nearer, he hastily muttered out, 'Sit yont, miss—sit yont! Dinna ye ken ma pouch is fu' o' gemm eggs?'"

INDIAN LEGEND AS TO THE ORIGIN OF TOBACCO.—It would be hardly too much to assert that in the matter of tobacco-smoking, the Blackfoot, in common with the rest of his North American Indian brethren, may claim superiority to civilised folks, in as far as piety is preferable to pastime. Of the sacred origin of tobacco the Indian has no doubt, although scarcely two tribes exactly agree in the details of the way in which the invaluable boon was conferred on man. In substance, however, the legend is the same with all. Ages ago, at the time when spirits considered the world yet good enough for their occasional residence, a very great and powerful spirit lay down by the side of his fire to sleep in the forest. While so lying, his arch-enemy came that way, and thought it would be a good chance for mischief; so gently approaching the sleeper, he rolled him over towards the fire, till his head rested among the glowing embers, and his hair was set a-blaze. The roaring of the fire in his ears roused the good spirit, and, leaping to his feet, he rushed in a fright through the forest, and as he did so, the wind caught his singed hair as it flew off, and, carrying it away, sowed it broadcast over the earth, into which it sank and took root, and grew up tobacco.—*The Boy's Own Library*.—*Savage Life*.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ANDREWS.—Nov. 8, at the wife of the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, Beds, of a daughter.

THOMAS.—Nov. 9, at Gwynne, Carmarthenshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Thomas, Congregational minister, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BEDELE—MAYNARD.—Nov. 8, at Wargrave, by the Rev. T. Fairbairn, John Mason Bede, of the Bower, Forest-hill, to Emma, fifth daughter of Mr. Maynard, Kentons, Henley-on-Thames.

PARKER—CROSSLAND.—Nov. 10, at the Congregational Chapel, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, Mr. William Parker, Sandal, near Wakefield, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Crossland, William-street, Sheffield.

ASHBURY—HEMS.—Nov. 11, at Croydon, the Rev. Henry Ashbury, minister of Cemetery-road Chapel, Sheffield, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hems, Aldgate, London.

SLATER—IVATT.—Nov. 11, at Cottenham, Cambs, by the Rev. S. Banks, rector, Mr. John F. Slater, of Orton Longueville, Hunta, to Jane, only daughter of W. Ivatt, Esq., of Cottenham.

HULME—RHODES.—Nov. 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Great George-street, Salford, by the Rev. S. B. Brown, B.A., Mr. Samuel Hulme, to Rachel, daughter of Mr. George Rhodes, of Salford.

NEWING—LEWIS.—Nov. 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Winscombe, by the Rev. T. Gould, Stephen Richard, son of the late Mr. John Newing, of West Tilbury, Essex, to Mary, daughter of Mr. David Lewis, of Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset.

SAVORY—FROST.—Nov. 15, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Samuel Savory to Ruth Frost, both of Wymondham.

GORICK—BROWN.—Oct. 17, at Park Chapel, Bethnal-green, by the Rev. I. Vale Mumfrey, F.R.A.S., Mr. James Gorick, to Miss Sophia Brown, both of Bethnal-green.

## DEATHS.

BEDELL.—May 27, in his thirty-third year, on his voyage to New Zealand, William Byles Bedell, captain of the Knight Bruce, and second son of the late James Bedell, Esq., of Hastings.

FALLOONEH.—Oct. 17, at Ballybranagh, Ireland, James Fallon, aged 110. He well remembered the landing of Thurot, at Carrickfergus, in 1780. Five years ago, his brother Neal and his wife lived with him; their united ages being 301.

COANES.—Nov. 6, at Bexley-heath, in his eighty-sixth year, and the sixty-fifth of his ministry, the Rev. John Coanes, Congregational minister.

WEBB.—Nov. 7, at Cambridge, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, aged fifty-nine; and on Monday week, from the shock occasioned by the death of his wife, Mr. Jonas Webb.

WALKER.—Nov. 11, at Putney, Mr. Joseph Walker, for many years Preceptor at Finsbury, Craven, and other chapels, aged sixty-two.

JONES.—Nov. 11, at Larkfield-terrace, Wavertree, Liverpool, Margaret, the beloved wife of Thomas Jones, Esq., West India merchant, aged forty-two.

UNWIN.—Nov. 14, at Mount House, Coggeshall, Essex, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Stephen Unwin, in the eighty-second year of her age.

CARLILE.—Nov. 14, at her residence, 33, Argyll-road, Kensington, Anne Carlile, widow of William Carlile, Esq., late of West Brixton.

ELDRIDGE.—Nov. 16, at Norfolk-villa, Brixton, Mary Lum, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. Eldridge, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Heap, of London, aged forty-five.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 13.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|                 |             |                               |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Notes issued .. | £29,171,995 | Government Debt £11,015,100   |
|                 |             | Other Securities .. 8,684,900 |
|                 |             | Gold Bullion .... 14,521,995  |
|                 |             | Silver Bullion .... —         |

£29,171,995

## RANKING DEPARTMENT.

|                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000     | Government Securities .. £11,113,992 |
| Rest .. 8,093,658                    | Other Securities .. 10,594,297       |
| Public Deposits .. 6,923,047         | Notes .. 8,717,750                   |
| Other Deposits .. 14,738,147         | Gold & Silver Coin 867,528           |
| Seven Day and other Bills .. 780,715 | £40,093,567                          |

£40,093,567

Nov. 13, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SEVERE PAINS.—Squally and rainy weather give rise to many painful attacks in the muscles and joints, which may be quickly removed by warm fomentations and brisk friction with this soothing Ointment. When well rubbed upon the affected parts it is forced through the skin and exerts its cooling and soothing properties upon the inflamed and irritated muscles and nerves. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time: they greatly assist by assuaging all fever and casting out all impurities engendered and nurtured by disease. Sufferers from gout, rheumatism, tic douleur, muscular aches, and nervous pains, may rely upon the above treatment, and may with confidence follow the instructions folded round every packet of the medicine.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 17.

The supply of English wheat this morning was very short, but of foreign the arrivals during the week have been extremely heavy; the finest runs of English were 2s per qr cheaper, and the decline for inferior samples was even more. The business done in foreign was very limited, and prices generally were about 2s per qr decline on last week's rates. The finest malting barley was 1s, and secondary samples 2s per qr cheaper, but grinding descriptions could hardly be called lower. Beans and peas without alteration in value. As will be seen by the return, the arrivals of oats during the past week have been unusually heavy, and, as a very large proportion of the supply is in a wretched condition and nearly unsaleable, a considerable quantity will have to be landed. The trade to-day ruled exceedingly dull, at a decline of 1s on the better descriptions and 1s to 2s per qr on the lower qualities.

## BRITISH.

|   |       |                        |          |
|---|-------|------------------------|----------|
| Wheat ..                                    | s. s. | Wheat ..               | s. s.    |
| Essex and Kent, Red                         | 40    | Dantzig ..             | 50 to 58 |
| Ditto White ..                              | 40    | Königberg ..           | 50       |
| Linc., Norfolk, and Linc., Yorkshire Red .. | 40    | Pomeranian, Red ..     | 49       |
| Barley, new, malting ..                     | 34    | Mecklenburg ..         | 49       |
| Chevalier ..                                | 33    | Uckermark, Red ..      | 53       |
| Grinding ..                                 | 25    | Rostock ..             | 50       |
| Distilling ..                               | 30    | Silesian, Red ..       | 48       |
| Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk ..        | 60    | Danish and Holstein .. | 51       |
| Kingston, Ware, and town made ..            | 60    | Petersburg ..          | 43       |
| Brown ..                                    | 50    | Odessa ..              | —        |
| Beans, mazagan ..                           | 30    | Riga and Archangel ..  | 40       |
| Ticks ..                                    | 30    | Rhine & Belgium ..     | 50       |
| Harrow ..                                   | 32    | Egyptian ..            | —        |
| Pigeon ..                                   | 33    | American (U.S.) ..     | 44       |
| Peas, White ..                              | 33    | Barley, grinding ..    | 28       |
| Grey ..                                     | 35    | Distilling ..          | 29       |
| Maple ..                                    | 38    | Beans—                 | —        |
| Boilers ..                                  | 38    | Friesland ..           | 34       |
| Oats, English, feed ..                      | 19    | Holstein ..            | 34       |
|   |       |                        |          |

tolerably good. The condition of the breeds, however, was by no means prime. On the whole, the beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., realised 5d. per 8lbs. There were a few beasts on offer from Norfolk. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 2,750 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 550 various breeds; from Scotland, 24 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 800 oxen and heifers. With English sheep we were scantily supplied, but their general quality was very middling. Downs, half-breds, Leicesters, and Kents, changed hands more freely, at fully last week's currency—the top quotation being 8d. per 8lbs; but all other breeds moved off slowly, on former terms. We were well supplied with calves. Choice veal was in request, at from 4s 8d to 5s per 8lbs; but inferior calves were dull, at about stationary prices. Pigs—the supply of which was tolerably extensive—were very firm in price, and the demand for them ruled steady. Choice porkers realised 5s per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

|                              | s. d.                                     | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Inf. coarse beasts.          | 3   | 4     | 2     | 3     |
| Second quality               | 3   | 8     | 4     | 6     |
| Prime large oxen             | 2   | 2     | 4     | 8     |
| Prime Scots, &c.             | 4   | 10    | 5     | 0     |
| Coarse inf. sheep            | 3   | 8     | 4     | 0     |
| Second quality               | 4   | 2     | 4     | 8     |
| Pr. coarse woolled           | 4   | 10    | 5     | 4     |
| Suckling calves, 10s to 20s. | Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 30s, each. |       |       |       |

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 18.

Fair average supplies of meat continue on sale at these markets to day. Good and prime qualities move off steadily, at full quotations; otherwise the trade rules inactive, but without leading to any change of importance in prices compared with our last report.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

|                 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Inferior beef.  | 2     | 8     | 2     | 10    |
| Middling ditto  | 3     | 0     | 3     | 4     |
| Prime large do. | 3     | 6     | 3     | 10    |
| Do. small do.   | 4     | 0     | 4     | 2     |
| Large pork.     | 4     | 0     | 4     | 8     |

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

TEA.—There has been but a small amount of business transacted in this market to day. Public sales will be held to-morrow.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market for most descriptions has been to a very limited extent since last week's report. The public sales are progressing heavily, without spirit, at about previous prices. In the refined market there is only a moderate amount of business doing, at the recent decline in prices.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced a steady inquiry for colonial descriptions; late prices are realised for good and fine descriptions. Foreign sorts are in request.

RICE.—A moderate amount of business has been done in this market, but quotations were rather lower for most descriptions of East India.

SALT-PETRE.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been but to a small extent, and prices were without material alteration.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,783 finkins butter, and 1,900 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 19,250 casks butter, and 451 bales and 388 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter ruled very slow during the week, and but a limited amount of business transacted, without any alteration to be noticed in prices. Foreign without change. The bacon market ruled very flat, and prices further declined 2s to 4s per cwt. The dealers still purchase very sparingly for immediate use, prices ranging from 50s to 5s landed.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 17.—Fair average supplies of home-grown potatoes continue on sale at these markets, and the arrivals from continental ports, chiefly French, are seasonably good. The condition of the produce is, generally speaking, satisfactory, and the trade rules inactive at the annexed quotations:—Yorks Regent 9s to 11s, Yorkshire Flukes 12s to 13s, Scotch Regent 9s to 11s, Kent and Essex Regent 9s to 12s, Foreign 7s to 8s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 17.—Since our last report there has been rather less firmness to notice in the market for most kinds of home-grown wool. The supplies on offer are moderately good; but dealers, both for home use and export, operate cautiously. The public sales of colonial qualities now in progress have somewhat disappointed the expectations of the importers, the average advance in the quotations not having exceeded 1d per lb.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 17.—The seed market continues without activity, values remaining unaltered, but in the absence of actual business they can only be regarded as nominal. There was not much cloverseed on offer, and fine qualities were inquired for, and prices were fully supported. Canaryseed was saleable on former terms. In mustardseed not much passing, and no quotable change can be noted.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 17.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 39s 7d per cwt on the spot. Rape, olive, and cocoa-nut oils are in moderate request, and prices are fairly supported. Palm is firm, at 41s 6d to 41s for fine Lagos. Common fish oil steadily maintained last week's currency. American spirits of turpentine have declined to 10s, and French is selling at 9s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Nov. 15.—Flax has commanded very little attention, and prices had a downward tendency. In hemp an improved business is doing, at an advance to 38s 10 per ton for clean Russian, on the spot. Jute is dull, and a further decline of 1s to 2s per ton has taken place in the quotations. Coir goods, however, are steady, at full prices.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 17.—Factors succeeded in getting last day's rates. Market firm. Hettone Wylams 18s, Hettone 19s 6d, Haswell 19s 6d, Montagu 17s 6d, South Hartlepool 19s, Tunstall 18s 6d, Harton 18s 6d, Sheriff-hill 15s 6d Riddell's 18s 6d, Tanfield 14s 6d, Wylam 17s, West Wylam 16s, Hartley 16s, Burnhope 15s 9d; left from last day 19; fresh arrivals 12s.—Total, 14s.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 17.—Our market is dull to day, and previous quotations are not supported. To-day St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 46s 6d per cwt on the spot, 46s 3d for all the year, and at 47s for January to March delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 4d per 8lbs.

## Advertisement.

### PIANOFORTES for HIRE. CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, Every Description and Price.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,  
AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,  
73, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.,  
opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand  
PIANOFORTES WARRANTED.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

\* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

**PIANOFORTES.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—JURY AWARDS.**—Class 16, "Honourable mention—Moore and Moore, John and Henry, for good and cheap piano." Pianofortes extraordinary—rare excellence and purity of tone combined with cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.—Warerooms, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, Class 16. Prize Medal Awarded for "Excellence of Workmanship."

**C. CADBY, of GRAY'S INN PATENT PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM MANUFACTORIES,** Liquorpond-street, London, offers his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last twenty years, as a Pianoforte Manufacturer, and begs to state, that having been assigned a First-Class Prize for their excellence, he is encouraged to maintain his increased reputation by renewed exertions in not only selecting the most skilled workmen and material for their construction, but also in a constant and personal supervision of the same.

C. CADBY has just completed some beautiful Gothic Library Cottage Pianofortes, in oak, at prices from Forty to Fifty Guineas each, and which are eminently suited to the wants of students and clergymen. Specimens of these, and also of his Concert Grand, Bi-chord, Semi-Grand, and the almost endless variety of his Cottage Pianofortes, may be seen at the principal Music Warehouses throughout the kingdom.

N.B.—For a description of C. CADBY'S Pianoforte and Harmonium Manufactories, see page 241 of the Illustrated Times," published 9th August, 1862.

**COALS, 26s., Best Coals.—E. & W. STURGE**  
Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.

Seconds ..... 25s. | Silksone ..... 21s.

Other descriptions supplied.

**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silksone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 18s.**

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.**

**COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamer, is 25s. per ton: Hartlepool, 24s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silksone, first-class, 22s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or King'sland.**

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY  
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.**

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; or wholesale at 8s, Great Windmill-street, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

PRIZE MEDAL

For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.



OSTEO EIDON. WHAT IS IT?

See Patent, March 1, 1862. No. 560.

**GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS,** without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1816).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;  
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;  
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65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

(International Exhibition, Class 17.)

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c., see "Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth." Post free on application.

Entrance to the City Establishment, over Benson's, the Silversmith's.

\* One visit only required from Country Patients.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MESSRS. MOSELY, DENTISTS,** 20, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Moseley, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interteeth, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect completed adhesion secured by Mr. Moseley's PATENT SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Moseley, 20, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

Single Teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

**ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION;** an Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!** GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared

**THE ATTENTION of HOUSEKEEPERS, EMIGRANTS, COLONIAL SETTLERS, FOREIGN MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS of VESSELS, &c.** is directed to the following Domestic Articles manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. The great demand for Harper Twelvetrees' Manufactured Goods in all parts of the world is a gratifying proof of their efficacy and value. Warranted to keep in all climates.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE** can be used in the kitchen, parlour, or on board ship, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. It is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the best for exportation to all parts of the world. Prices: 2l., 2l. 10s., and 3l. 10s. Frames on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. extra, if required.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER**, for cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing, adapted for hard, soft, river, rain, or sea water. The cleansing properties of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder render it far superior to Soap for washing! Sold in penny packets, in 6d. and 1s. canisters, or in cans by the cwt.

A "Free Church Minister's Wife" says, "The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them, but indeed saves them, by avoiding the hard prolonged rubbing of the old method. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour."

**HARPER TWELVETREES' INDIGO THUMB BLUE, LAUNDRY BALL BLUE, SOLUBLE POWDER BLUE and LIQUID INDIGO BLUE**, impart to the finest fabrics a most brilliant colour, and will be found preferable to any other blues now made for beautifying all kinds of linen.

**BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH** is recommended for its economical and stiffening properties, and the high finish it imparts. It is extensively used by nearly all the principal Dressers, Bleachers, Dyers, and Laundresses in the kingdom. Used also by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, and the Laundress to Buckingham Palace.

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